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Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 279 BOMBAY THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 26. 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
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AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chillains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marsailles.
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov.	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA ..	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan,
16th Dec.	LAHORE* ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

27th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
30th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
2nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
9th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and. O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru,	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado T. Maru	Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.]
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	550	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru	K. Otihara	5220	10 Nov.	26 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	5 Dec.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5850	11 Dec.	21 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	15 „	2 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru.	N. Yoshioka	4,889	17 „	4 „
Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	26 „	9 „

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22160, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared & audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED
VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT,

For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE-MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc,
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc.] also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA!

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An efficient and able MILLER for Flour Mill in Sindh. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CASHIERS, CANVASSERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply to the INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, DELHI.
A R2212

WANTED.—CONTRACTOR for sinking a Tube Well in Bombay. Apply FAZIL MOORAJ, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
A R2208

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Muriage, that challenge competition for quality and prices. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street Bombay, No. 2.
A R2215

VACANT.—A STENOGRAPHER-CLERK'S POST on permanent pensionable establishment of the District Court at Nadiad from 1st January, 1926. Salary Rs. 150-5-200. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply with testimonials to the DISTRICT JUDGE, Ahmedabad, before 5th December, 1925, stating speed, previous experience etc.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24509

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24508

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS, interested in working high grade Manganese Mines to advance Rs. 2 lakhs. Prospects Splendid as mine is situated 3 miles from Railway station and half mile from road. Freight to Port Rs. 3 per ton only. Additional security offered if needed. Apply K. RAMACHENDER, Bar.-at-Law., Bellary.
R R2202

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION'S Special short, abridged courses help ambitious students to early success. Personally apply MANAGER, Shriram Building, Parsingiari, Dhobitalao.
M R2207

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typeriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited frem readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Hadow St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BANYANS.—Gents size Thick 8, Thin 6, double 8 as. each Nice 10, 12 As. and 1/4/0 each. Boots Rs. 6/8, Shoes 4/8; Sandals 12 As. pair; Khaki or White Twill Shirts 1/12 each. Superior stylish 8 As. extra. C. B. NAIDU INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Egmore, MADRAS.
T R2213

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGER—Professor XENOBIN, well-known expert in Indian and European Astrology, predicts daily, monthly and yearly events, also mentions dates of receiving and losing money, travel, litigation, marriage, etc., on receipt of date, time and place of birth. For terms apply UPPER BAZAR, Ranchi.
P R2089

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1927

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, 2. Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 26th November, 1925, the MANDVI-BRANCH of the Shikotri Bank, Ltd., will be REMOVED to GANGARAM CHHABILDAS OLD HOUSE Near Bhatia Hospital, Princess St., styled as "JAVERI BAZAAR BRANCH."

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jannati Terrace, Wodehouse Road, near Colaba Station, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made from the best seasonwood, mahoganised dining table, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, high class platedware, specially made to order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and silver show cases, table ornaments, roll top office writing table, revolving chairs, best seasonwood almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, seasonwood bedroom furniture, brass and iron beds, bedroom chests, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, English ice box, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Argyle" large 5 seater touring car. "Burt" single sleeve valve engine 15/30 H.P. electric lighting. 4 wheel brakes in working order.

1 "Oldsmobile" motor-car 8 cylinder, 7 seater roomy and accommodious recently overhauled and painted, in perfect running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. P. MUNCHERJI & CO.

This day, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, ground floor "Motilal Mansion," Hummum Street, Fort, the following:—

A lot of large and small safes fitted with combination and key locks of different sizes by Herring Hall Mariner and Co. of America; motor tyre covers for renovating old tyres; large and small thermos flasks; air tight jars, gasoline lamps, cash boxes, calculators for adding and subtracting; rubber heels and Soles; Electric Table lamps; Dictaphone; milk clarifiers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICE.

The Superintendent Ammunition Factory will receive offers in writing by Regt. post in sealed covers with a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on or before WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1925, for approximately 1500 Gunpowder available for sale. For samples apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM WEDNESDAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND COMEDY PICTURES
AT 6 AND 8 P. M.
THE FAMOUS
CLASSICAL AND CHARACTER DANCER
MADEMOISELLE TOSCA
DIRECT FROM
HIPPODROME OF NEW YORK
AND
CASINO DE PARIS-PARIS
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM WEDNESDAY
IN
THE HAREM. INDIAN AND GYPSY DANCES.
MISS DIAMOND
INSTRUMENTALIST and SOUBRETTE
AT 10 P. M. DAILY
HARRIS AND LAWIE
IN THE LATEST
"NEW TANGO" and "LONDON FOXTROT"
MDLLE. TOSCA AND DIAMOND
PATHE GAZETTE
NIGHTLY AT
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE FILM WORLD
KRISHNA-KUMAR
OR
"The Mysterious outlaw"
Full of adventures, Pasion and Intrigues
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILM CO.
to be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S
THE MAGICIAN OF BENGAL
Daily at 5 p. m.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 25
Jaladuta, Jones, Coconada.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
Nalgora, Ryne, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

November 26
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Bahadur, Pinsen, Calcutta.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Margha, Miln, Karachi.

LOADING.

November 27
Steamer Bankura for Busreh,
Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macwheiter (s) 5351, Fiji Island 26/11 J F and Co.
2 Ranpura (s) 9268 tons, London, 5/1 M. M. and Co.
3 Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Grahams.
3 Algic (s) 3373 tons, N. Y. N.F. Vo Bros.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L E ward Ltd.
6 Mongha (s) 5091 tons, Karachi, 23/1 M M and Co.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11. M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Kaisha.
9 City of Calcutta 4899, Karachi 5/12, W and Co.
13 Hartside (s) 2317, N. Y., 4/12, Grahams.
14 Cracovia (s) 4566 tons, Trieste 1/12, Triestino.
17 Wolhandel (s) 2991 tons, Antwerp, 5/1 Graham Trading Co. Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, S Hasse and Co.
1 Geran'a (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 Triestino.
2 Trautenfels (s) 2924, Hamburg, 3/1 L Edwards.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M and Co.
10 & 11 Jalajyoti (s) 2698, N.F., N.F S S N Co Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalavihar (s) 3381 tons, Rangoon N. F. S. S. N Coy.
15 Bankura (s) 1905, P. Gulf, 2/12, M and Co.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M & Co.
16 Jamnagar 279 Janagar, 28/11 L Narayi and Co.
16 Padma (s) 244 tons, M. Coast 21/11 and Khopkar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ezarda (s) 3038 tons, N F N.F. M and Co.
C & R Gamaria 3232 Cal. 23/11 M M & Co
D & E Jaladuta, 2593, N F, N F, S S Co. Ltd.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
N Nazareno, 3757, Genoa, 4/12 L Triestino

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OF
Merchants and Manufacturers
The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.

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MANAGER,
"SWARAJYA,"
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

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MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1000.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 985.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 278¼

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 126.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange market was steady.

London, Nov. 24.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4.11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 quiet.

London, Nov. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st Oct. 1925.
Bars Sold £214,000.
Sovereigns afloat to Holland £19,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	935
American Dollars	278½
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	209
Japan	116 1/4
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 24.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	21.88
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.14

London, Nov. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 126.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.34½
Exchange on London in Italy 119.50

New York, Nov. 24.

Demand Bills 4.84.12.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
1 month 2 3/4 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/1/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 12/1/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/11/0.

London, Nov. 24.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11½.
Silver ready, d. 32/2.
Silver forward, d. 31/15.
Tone of Silver:—
Quiet and steady idle. Nothing doing. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/16 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 1/4 +1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 5/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58 1/8 +1/8

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 25.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi.				
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	14	6
Jamshed	,,	0	11	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 54/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	6
Hindustan	,,	1	4	6
Fazal (Mahal-	,,	1	4	9
Phoenix	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	0
Hindustan	,,	1	4	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	,,	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	,,	1	2	3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
1886 Tata	,,	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill 1 lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	4	0
Black Check.				
580 Sholapur	,,	13	12	0
Textile Mill 23½	,,	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	3	6
Textile	,,	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Striped Sadis Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	3	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

24th Nov. 1925

Week ending 14th Nov.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales.
Calcutta	392	734
Bombay	44340	10591
Karachi	20815	6023
Madras	161	Nil
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	372	..
Total	66616	17320

EXPORTS

Week ending 14th Nov.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	134	..
Bombay	19662	17350
Karachi	9598	3606
Madras	3018	605
Rangoon	1624	119
Tuticorin	319	923
Total	3455	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	3744	4821
Bombay	156996	68629
Karachi	62134	10848
Madras	31394	207
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	9661	11
Total	263229	84516

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 11th Nov.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	7509	..
Bombay	138377	155982
Karachi	44077	16754
Madras	26056	3831
Rangoon	3614	1761
Tuticorian	42112	17653
Total	261765	..

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 23rd Nov. 1925	week ending 23rd Nov. 1924	1st Sept. to 23rd Nov. 1925	1st Sept. to 23rd Nov. 1924
256	413	3423	8186

EXPORTS from KARACHI

week ending 16th Nov.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	4403	2911
China	1450	Nil
Japan	3017	Nil
Bombay	519	207
U.S.A.	Nil	Nil
Total	9949	3140

1st Sept. to 16th Nov.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	1794	907
Continent	35796	15887
China	1470	Nil
Japan	3743	Nil
Bombay	2518	7486
U.S.A.	1100	Nil
Total	47401	24280

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

24th November 1925

	1925-26 Bales	1924-25 Bales	Diference Bales
RECEIPTS 20th Nov. to 23rd Nov.	24973	19631	+5342
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 23rd Nov.	236068	110257	+125811
SHIPMENTS 20th Nov. to 23rd Nov.			
United Kingdom	190	..	+190
Continent	1	1160	—969
China, Japan and Coast			
Total	191	1160	—969
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 23rd Nov.			
United Kingdom	7324	3081	+4243
Continent	72585	31299	+41286
China	9632	3100	+6532
Japan	68775	126057	—57282
Coast Ports	4143	5334	—1191
U.S.A.	50	..	+50
Total	162509	168871	—6362
Afloat in harbour Europe.	10	793	—698
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	44089	16789	+27300

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 13th Nov. 1925 Bales.	1st Sept. to 13th Nov. Bales
Madras	4824	65168*
Bombay	10362	43520
Sind	4793	12902*
Bengal	14	671
U. P.	18153	54628
Punjab	26,488	97272
C. P.	1,692	3872*
Berar	6,827	11478*
+N.W. Provinces	20	256*
+Ajmer-Merwara	1761	4931*
Burma 15·9	31st of Oct	3514
Total	76025	298080

* Adjusted
\+ to 30th Oct. 1925.

22-Ct.] ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect time keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years, Rs. 12-8.
18 Carat Rolled gold wrist watch Rs. 7.
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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

SPECIAL NOTE.—We have a limited supply of unique nickel-plated Match Boxes, suitable for Safety Matches also sets of four Racing Pictures, in colours—The Derby, Oaks, St. Leger and Grand National—which we will be pleased to give to smokers of SPORTSMAN CIGARETTES. Ten of the small paper discs as found in the top of tins of SPORTSMAN CIGARETTES for a Match Box and 20 discs for a set of Racing Pictures. Paper Discs can be sent to Post Box No. 139 Bombay or Post Box No. 89 Calcutta. As supplies of Match Boxes and Pictures are limited this offer is open only until such time as supplies are exhausted.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.

COCOGEM

ANOTHER 1,50,000 lbs. SOLD.

Since the instructions to insert our previous advertisement, we have pleasure in stating that a further 1,50,000 lbs. of Cocogem have been sold.

The continued and increasing popularity of Cocogem, for all cooking purposes, is full and final proof that Cocogem is far superior to bazaar ghee for cooking wholesome, digestible and nutritious meals.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COCOGEM TO-DAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 25.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 7 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 1 point lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Tone of market good, Demand limited."

In sympathy with a moderate advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2/- higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 385½ and steadily declined to Rs. 382/- on Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 381½ and going up to Rs. 381¼ closed at Rs. 381¼. Commission Houses were sellers for Oomra January whilst Exporters were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 365/- and declined to Rs. 361½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs. On buying by Commission Houses values improved to Rs. 363½ and closed easier at Rs. 361/- on Shroffs selling. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 363/- and eased to Rs. 359½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 360½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 311/- and Rs. 313/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand from Exporters and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Fully Good Broach April-May	381½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	311½
Fully Good Bengal March	313
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	359¾
Fine Oomra March	359¾

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Description.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	337	322	312
M. G. Khandesh	382	370	360
M. G. Mathia	352	340	330

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Fully Good Broach April-May	382
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	311
Fully Good Bengal March	312
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	361
Fine Oomra March	362

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

	Ready	Dec New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335/40	333
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/30	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/30	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	425
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	415	405
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415	405
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	408	395
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	408	395
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	405	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400	386
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	395	386
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	385/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380/85	380
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	420
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	....
Coompta M.G.	375/90	.....
Westerns M.G.	350/70	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	....
Cambodia M.G.	420/30	...

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	17092
	Cwts.
Wheat	23316
Linseed	2056
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	2582
Poppyseed	426
Groundnuts	9867
Castorseed	566
Rice	96142
Myrabollams	872
Cottonseed	8932
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2001
Juwar	3623
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	4498
	Tons.
Coal	611

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 25

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1189	38,729	5,630
Central India	1082	22,689	735
Barsi and Nagar	1476	9,454	4,542
Hyderabad-Gaorani	163	1,501	534
Berar	1431	17,964	16,174
Central Provinces	447	3,218	4,868
Total Oomras	6,188	94,526	32,513
Dholera	1,173	23,652	2,114
N.W. Provinces	4512	52,019	20,723
Rajputana	782	8,083	1,018
Sind-Punjab	2847	23,517	17,242
Broach	—	1	992
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,897	6,317
Westerns-Northerns	550	5,898	5,455
Coconada	—	1,409	891
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,341	3,743
Persian	—	1,210	620
American	—	38	1,512
Egyptian and African	50	23,598	17,342
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	12	3,588
Total	17,002	2,53,079	1,13,535

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 19th Nov. This year.	Last year.
Europe	5.5	79,768	34,020
Japan & China	2,214	78,407	1,49,157
Coast Ports	..	4,086	5,344
Up-country by Rail	—	2,051	3,883
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	21,671	11,663
Total	2,809	1,85,983	1,83,757

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 10.85 fair demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.20.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.30
March	20.32
May	19.86

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	20.34
March	20.39
May	19.89

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

January	20.05
March	19.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.56 —.02
January	10.57 unchgd.
March	10.55 unchgd.
May	10.49 —.03
July	10.40 —.02
October	10.12 —.06

EGYPTIANS:—

January	18.45 +.05

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.53—.01
March	10.54+.01
May	10.49 unchanged.
July	10.39—.02
October	10.17 unchanged.

EGYPTIANS.

November	19.05—.30
January	18.30—.29

London, Nov. 23.

Exchange Belgium	107.03
,, Athens	362.00

Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov sellers 11/3.

London, Nov. 24.

Exchange Belgium 107.05.

Exchange Athens 363.00.

Cuban Sugar 11/4½ N.-D. sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

November	10.53—.04
December	10.55—.03
January	10.54—.03
February	10.51—.02
March	10.53—.02
April	10.49—.02
May	10.49—.03
June	10.44—.01
July	10.41—.01
August	10.31—.01
September	10.25—.01
October	10.17—.01
November	10.11—.01

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Scinde Good	8.05
Scinde Fully Good	8.45
Scinde Fine	8.85
Bengal Good	8.15
Bengal Fully Good	8.55
Bengal Fine	8.95
Oomra Good	8.75
Oomra Fully Good	9.15
Oomra Fine	9.55
Broach Good	9.25
Broach Fully Good	9.65
Broach Fine	10.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

November	19.35+.10
December	18.80+.10
January	18.50+.10
February	18.42+.12
March	18.32+.07
April	18.32+.07
May	18.32+.07
June	18.32+.07
July	18.32+.02
August	18.32+.02
September	18.32+.02
October	18.37+.02
November	18.42+.02

Manchester market was steady with better cloth enquiry.

Yarns were firm with turnover disappointing.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 24.

COTTON:—

Day's Exports to all U.S. Ports 80,00

Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000

Day's Exports to Continent 8,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	20.33+.17
March	20.33+.11
May	19.84+.08
July	19.39+.07
Spot Cotton at New York	21.50+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.43+.05

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	20.07+.08
March	19.75+.10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/2.

Demand Bills 4.84.12.

Silver Commercial Bars:—

Foreign Mined 60 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 24.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	20.33+.17
March	20.33+.11
May	19.84+.08
July	19.39+.07

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

January	10.54—.03
March	10.53—.02
May	10.49—.03
July	10.41—.01

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 24.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs: Jan/Feb sellers 57/.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 58/9.

Tone:—Firm dearer few offers.

Australian Dec/Jan. sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov. nominal 59/.

Tone:—Firm, dearer, few offers.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Nov/Dec sellers £18 1/4.

Jan/Feb paid £17 3/8 and buyers 17 1/2

Tone:—Quiet trade at rather lower prices closing firmer.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £7.5/8.—Barely maintained.

Nov/Dec paid £17 1/2—quiet.

Castorseed Bombay sellers £18.

Linseed Bombay Nov/Dec nominal £21.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £20 1/2 Nov/Dec nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £20. 3/8 Nov/Dec unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 Nov/Dec quoted.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Harder to buy quiet. Yellow Cawnpore Nov/Dec £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

Nov/Dec sellers £20 1/2.

April/May sellers £19 1/2.

Tone:—Market quiet but firm at last prices.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

December sellers 36/6

Jan/April paid 36/4½.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 24.

Para Up River Fine Spot, Dec/Jan. sellers 48/.

Tone:—Firmer.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. value 53 1/2.

Tone:—Irregular, opened firmer, closed fairly steady moderate business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec paid value 53 1/2

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 24.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/-.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 25.

The market opened at last prices. In the middle of the day market advanced owing to bear covering. There was not much doing.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3	67	12
Baroda	50	4	73	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1459	
Imperial Contributory	3125	10	368	12
Union	75	..	2	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	8	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	25	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	26	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	5	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	810	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	138	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	108	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83	8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	77	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625	8 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	105	10
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205	
Scindia Steam	30		6	11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	795	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	842	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	—	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	302	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	xD
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	100	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	383	12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	97	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	7
	Sh. 8	—		
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	21	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	36	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	10	8
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	19	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810	
Vulcan	10	—	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362	8
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	792	8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	378	12
Central India O.	100	16	432	8
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	97	8
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	186	4
Currimbhoy	250	—	310	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	565	
Diamond O.	100	..	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabancy	250	15y	230	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112	8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	810	
Finlay	100	20	128	12
Framjee Petit	1000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1050	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	370	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78	2
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4625	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	91	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2000	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	257	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	420	4
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	—	10	
Premier	100	—	42	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	8000	
Simplex	250	—	113	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	49	6
Standard	500	100	1150	
Swadeshi	100	18	420	
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	69	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1690	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	..	363-1 x
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	..	787-8	795	786-4	792-8
Century	..	380	380	372-8	37?-12
Central India	..	372-8	380	372 8	378-12
Colaba Land	..	..	430	435	430 432-8
Orescent	..	..	..	..	186-4 97-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	112-8
Fazulbhoy	..	803	812-8	805	810
Finlay	..	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa	..	367-8	370	367-8	370
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	87?
Madhowjee	..	..	—	—	96-4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	93-12
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	95
Mysore	..	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	251-4	257-8	251-4	256-4
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	230
Pearl	..	416-4	420	416-4	420
Phoenix	..	—			410
Simplex	..	..			118-12
Swadeshi	..	..	420	422-8	420 420
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	60
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock	..	..	..	..	100
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	..	110
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	93-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	8-4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	26-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	32
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	27-8
Tata Hydro	..	837-8	845	837-8	51-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	—	—	—	842 8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.					10-8 36 14

SHARES.

London, Nov. 24.

Hongkong Bank	£130 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 40 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

In the Local Market Kanta was entirely closed to-day and Sodas were also closed upto 2 p.m. in pursuance to the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Sugar Merchants' Association to enable the brokers and merchants to take part in the opening ceremony of Shree Ghelabhai Karamchand Jain Sanitoriam, of Seth Dahyabhai Ghelabhai, a leading Broker, at Vile Parle.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 Annas per Cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled firm to-day, evidencing a rise of about 4d. in Java Forward Prices and of about 2d. in New Crop Java Sugar Prices Forward Delivery. B. R. B. Sugar Prices for Nov.-Dec. and Jan.-Feb.-March Shipment also record a rise of about 2 and 3d. per Cwt. respectively in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling, the Bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15/12 per cwt.

Shipment, Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, Jan.-March Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment, July-Sept. Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Crystal Sugar:—

Shipment, Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, Jan.-Feb.-March 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 15/1½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 14/7½

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 15/4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 15/4½.

Tone:—Steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Jute:—Albion 487/8, Alliance 555, Anglo-India 405, Auckland 243, Barnagore 164, Bally 185, Birla 8/6, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 430, Caledonian 530, Clive 36/4, Craig 5/4, Cheviot 240, Dalhousie 373, Delta 455/8, Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 850, Fort William 340, Gourepore 715, Hukumchand 10/12, Hooghly 71, Howrah 36/14—37, Kamarhatty 582, Kankanarrah 478.481.8, Kelvin 789, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 605, Lothian 348, Naihati 445, National 28/8, New Central 540, Northbrook 52/8, Nudea 54, Orient 173, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62/8, Standard 302/8, Union 575, Waverly 7/6.

Hessian:—21/8.

Jute:—134/4.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 22/12, Dunbar 184, Keshavram Cotton 4/7.

Miscellaneous:—I. I. Still 19/8, Imperial Bank 1440, Imperial Conty. 370.

Remarks:—The market closed strong.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 24.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov nominal 36.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO,

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 25.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		82 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6
Light-House	No. 6½	0 10 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Do	No. 32	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 24.

	£
English best Select Copper	64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	60 1/16
Copper Braziers	77 1/2
Yellow Metal	70
Hard Spelter	33 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	16 5/8
Tin Block £283.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.

4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

C. P. & BERAR CO-OPT. BANK, LTD.

The Central Provinces and Berar, Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited is a non-speculative concern, and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 and all its dealings are governed by the provisions of the said Act and the rules and the by-laws made thereunder. The Bank finances Co-operative Banks and Societies in Central Provinces and Berar registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912. It is a non-speculative concern; its capital is utilised in making loans mainly to agriculturists; it keeps adequate liquid assets to repay its liabilities on due dates; and its accounts are audited by an Auditor appointed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces and Berar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The opening ceremony of the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition, by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) the University Hall, (South Wing).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Annual General Meeting, Sir C. J. Public Hall, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 27.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir C. J. Hall, 10-30 a.m.

The s.s. Razmak with the outward mails from London of November 12 ex Macedonia expected to arrive at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 28.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 26 (Thu.)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 27 (Fri)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

GRACIAS—MORAES on Sunday, Nov. 22nd at the Bishop's Chapel, Colaba, by Very Rev. Mgr. Xavier, Dr. Cajetan Manuel Gracias to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. X. Moraes.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Hamburg Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at Mr. Cama's Office, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Owing to the death of the Queen Mother and of Dilshad Begum Saheba, the monthly At-Home of the Women's Council will not be held to-day (Thursday). No At-Home will be held in December.

F. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this ward for the city of Bombay at the 40th Sessions of the Indian National Congress meeting at Cawnpore: Mr. G. N. Desai, and Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Mr. Kanaialal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, is standing as a candidate for one of the two vacancies in the Senate of the Bombay University for which election is to be held on 5th January 1926, and requests voters to record their vote, in his favour as a registered Graduate.

BRAHMACHARYA

There will be a public lecture on "The Importance of Brahmacharya", in the hall of Heera Bag, C. P. Tank, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). The chief speaker will address the audience in Hindi followed by another in Gujarathi. Yogi Vishwanath Maharaj will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. s.s. "Shirala" from London with 42 saloon passengers and a general cargo is expected to arrive here at daylight on Monday, the 30th instant. She will proceed direct to No. 11 berth Alexandra Dock where all passengers will disembark.

LATE SWAMI SHRI VISHWESHWARANAND

A special meeting of the students and the staff of the Gurukul Academy, Andheri was called to express its deep sorrow at the sad demise of Swami Shree Visheshwaranandji.

MR ANNEY ON "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION".

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. M. S. Anney, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association on "Responsive Co-operation".

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver the second lecture of the series on "Co-operative Housing" to the students of the continuation class to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, Fort.

KANNADA HARIKIRTHAN

Under the auspices of the Karnataka Sabha a Kannada Harikirthan will be performed by Pandit Panduranga Shastry of Athani in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-night, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). The Kannada-knowing public are cordially invited to attend.

G. S. B. S. LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the League will be held on Sunday (the 29th inst.), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Haji Casam Wadi (near French Bridge) (1) to adopt the draft rules submitted by the Special Rules Committee and (2) to consider any other relevant points that may be brought forward with the permission of the President.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE

The 3rd All-India Spiritualistic Conference will be held at Cawnpore during the Congress Week. Sceances will be held in private circles, demonstrating the truth of Spiritualism. A special feature of the Conference will be the exhibition of Spirit Photographs by the aid of Magic Lanterns. Persons wishing to attend the Conference should correspond with Mr. V. D. Rishi at 29, Panjrapole Chawl, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

GITA DAY CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and Hindu Mana Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association when speeches will be delivered on the "Message and Significance of the Gita" by Swami Sharwanand, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Dr. Welker, and Prof. Phadnis. Dr. N. D. Sawerker will preside. The function will be punctuated by religious songs.

THREATENED RESURRECTION OF DIARCHY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held in the compound of Seth Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo's Bungalow at Matunga G. I. P. Rly., to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when speeches will be delivered on "The Threatened Resurrection of Diarchy." Among the speakers will be Messrs. Khurshed F. Nariman, Jaisukhlal M. Mehta, Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo Jivraj G. Nensey and Manilal H. Mehta. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

OPEN-AIR WIRELESS CONCERT

The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its 6th open air wireless concert to-day (Thursday) from 6-15 to 8 p.m. The music can be listened to in the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens:—1 March, "Martial Moments", Winter; 2 Overture, "Light Cavalry", Suppe; 3 Selection, "No, No, Nanette", Yoamans; 4 Piccolo Solo, "Rippling Streams", Gennin; 5 Suit, "Peer Gent", Greig; 6 Selection "Rose Marie". Stothart; 7 Fox Trot, "The Toy Drum Major", Nicholls; 8 Fainal, "Scottish Patrol", Williams.

PARTY IN HONOUR OF MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR

Maharana Shri Vijayadevajee Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur who had gone to a long tour with Maharani Saheb and Kunvari Saheb to China, Japan, Sumatra, and other places in the Far East, is due to return to Bombay on the 15th December next by s.s. "Wakesamaru". On his arrival his friends and admirers in Bombay have arranged to give an appropriate welcome by holding an evening party in his honour. At a meeting called at Dr. Popat's "Vaidyabhooyan" a committee consisting of Messrs. Pestonji Ruttonji Tata, Liladhar Dahyabhai Parekh, Ratilal Motichand Zaveri and Chunilal Goolabchand Moonin was appointed to take the necessary steps in the matter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In the share market jutes ruled steady to-day though there was not much business to test quotations in hundred rupee stocks. Among the lower prices issued Howrah as usual was most popular. Coals were an apathetic market in absence of outside support. Cottons continued in fair demand. Bengal Nagpore registering further advance. In teas good turnover was concluded at firm prices. In miscellaneous nothing of any special importance took place in this section. Bengal Paper and Bengal Assam Steamship however recorded increase in value. Stock exchange will be closed on Friday 27th instant on account of funeral of Queen Mother.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds 1930 104/6.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 62. Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 13/12.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore 23/2.

Jutes:—Auckland 244. Anglo-India 402/8, Barnagore 165. Birla 8/10. Clive 35/14. Craig 5/4. Dalhousie 371. Delta 480. Gourepore ord 725. pref 101. Fort William 344. Howrah 36/11. Kanknarrah 482. Nuddea 51. Presidency 7/8. Reliance 61. Waverley 7.

Coals:—Borrea 16/8. Burrakur 22. Deoli 18/12. Equitable 13/12. Jainty Central 4/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/8. B I Corporation ord 4/8. Ganges Rope 350. Madan Theatres 2/11. Bengal Paper 16/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38. Bormahjan 11/8. Dhunseri 6/4. Delakhat 45. Dimakusi 21/8. Dufflaghur 17/4. Eastern Cachar 19/4. East India 28. Hasimara 45/12. Jutlibari 20/12. Naga Hill 20/10. Namburnadi 14. Pussimbing 15/12. Rajabhat 40. Sapai 25/8. Sarughon 19/4. Teen Ali 22. Tezpore 14. Tengpani 22.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and seven thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Jharia correspondent writes:—Dr. Mathai, member and Mr. C. B. B. Clee Secretary, Tariff Board paid a visit to the Pure Jharia Colliery on the 17th inst. They saw the mine and gave a patient and courteous hearing to some of prominent Indian colliery proprietors and members of the Indian Mining Federation, regarding the present position of the Indian coal trade."

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipal Board held on Wednesday evening adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of her late Majesty Queen Alexandra after passing a condolence resolution all standing.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF MAHRAJ LIBEL CASE.

Process for alleged contempt of Court was applied for by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Advocate, before Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker at the High Court on Wednesday on behalf of Pravasi Pagal, the editor of a Gujarati weekly called the "Pole", against 19 persons including Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy, editor of the "Sanj Vartaman."

The petitioner stated that he was an advocate of religious and social reform, and had been exposing in his paper the doings of the Vallabhacharya Maharajas including the late Devkinandan Maharaj. In respect of some of his writings, a prosecution had been launched against him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for alleged defamation of the late Devkinandan Maharaj. The prosecution evidence having been closed, he had now entered upon his defence. Knowing that a very large number of Vaishnavas, many of whom were rich and influential, were against the petitioner, he purposely did not give the names of his witnesses to the Magistrate beforehand, lest they should be influenced in some manner or other and scared away. It was published in the newspapers that efforts were made by influential associations and men to denounce the petitioner, and bring his writings to the notice of the authorities. Printed handbills over the signatures of Narayan Dayal and Trikumdas Chakubhai, two of the opponents, who were the secretaries of the Vaishnav Parisnad, were distributed broadcast in the Hindu localities. The handbill announced that a meeting would be held at Madhav Baug on 25th October last under the presidentship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas "to protest against the false and mean allegations made in the "Pole" against the idol of Shri Nathji and Shrimad Vallabhacharji." The petitioner, thereupon, caused his solicitors to write to Sir Purshottamdas and the other conveners not to hold the meeting as he would be thereby prejudiced in his defence in the defamation case pending before the Magistrate. In spite of that, the meeting was held and was largely attended. Press reporters were allowed to be present, and reports of the proceedings were published in various vernacular papers including the "Sanj Vartaman."

The petitioner submitted that the public agitation started against him and the wide advertisement of the proceedings, while the criminal case was still pending, was calculated to prejudice a large portion of the public against him and to frighten and scare away his witnesses, and substantially to interfere with the due course of administration of justice. The opponents had, therefore, committed gross contempt of Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom the case was being heard.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, observed that the present case was not, in their opinion, a fit case in which to grant a rule. It might be that if the meeting had actually discussed all the resolutions which were originally intended, that might have amounted to a contempt of Court. But in consequence of the notice given by the petitioner's solicitors, the chairman had expressly ruled that the only resolution that should be discussed was that relating to the idol of Shri Nathji. It was also very material that the Magistrate had made no representation to their Lordships that the hearing of the case was in any way prejudiced by any statements made at the meeting.

J. N. TATA'S DEED OF SETTLEMENT.

TRUSTEES' RIGHT OF SALE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Sir D. J. Tata and others ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

R. G. Lukhmidas and Co. ... Defendants.

This was an originating summons filed by the plaintiffs who were the present trustees under a Deed of Settlement of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata, dated 8th March, 1889. As such they owned two plots of land situate at Sewri. Out of those plots they agreed to sell about 4,250 square yards of land to the defendants in October, 1923, at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard and they received Rs. 40,000 by way of earnest money. After the agreement of sale, the defendants' attorneys served requisitions on title to the plaintiffs' attorney. One of the questions raised in those requisitions was whether the plaintiffs as trustees had power to sell the land. The plaintiffs contended that as they had power under the Deed of Settlement to "vary and transpose investments" they had a general power to deal with the land as absolute owners, and they relied on the clause in the Deed dealing with this power. Another requisition submitted by the defendants' attorneys related to the question whether there was any material defect in the property or in the title thereof, of which the vendors were aware and which the purchaser could not with ordinary care discover. To this requisition the plaintiffs replied that as the property agreed to be sold was vacant land they did not understand what the defendants meant by material defect. Later on they said that there was no such defect in the property to their knowledge. The defendants' other requisitions dealt with the question whether the plaintiffs had received any notice under the Improvement Trust Act or under the Land Acquisition Act. The plaintiffs denied having received any such notice, but subsequently contended that it was not a term of their contract that the defendants were entitled to rescind the contract in the event of any notice being received by the plaintiffs for acquisition of the said property pending the completion of sale and that the defendants were therefore not entitled to administer the said requisition. It appeared that long prior to the date of the agreement for sale, the Bombay Municipality had passed a resolution to open a road through one of the said plots and to acquire all land necessary for that purpose, but no notification of acquisition had been issued and steps taken in pursuance of that resolution. The plaintiffs in fact had no knowledge of the said resolution and they submitted that the existence of the said resolution was not a material defect in the title.

As the defendants contended that the plaintiffs failed to make out a marketable title, and as they demanded repayment of the sum of Rs. 40,000 with interest the plaintiffs took out this originating summons for the purpose of determining whether they had made out a marketable title to the said land and whether the defendants should be ordered to specifically perform the said agreement.

The summons was adjourned to court.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Miss Tata instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. F. Mulla with Mr. Bastawala instructed by Messrs. Unwalla, Pherozshaw and Papa appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of this case took over two days.

His Lordship after hearing counsel delivered judgment holding that the plaintiffs had sufficiently answered all the requisitions and that they had made out a marketable title to the said property and directed that the defendants should specifically perform their part of the agreement.

EXPOSING NEW-BORN CHILD.

MARATHA WIDOW SENTENCED.

King-Emperor

Vs.

Bai Girjibai.

(Coram Fawcett J and a Common Jury).

In this case the accused, a Maratha widow was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and in the alternative with having abandoned her newly-born child.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on 14th September, 1925 a newly-born child was found lying in an open field near Matunga. The child was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital where it expired on the day following. The accused was a worker in the Improvement Trust Camp and was noticed to have been in the family way for four or five months preceding the day on which the child was found. It was noticed that she absented herself from her work on 14th September. It was also noticed that there was a change in her physical appearance on that day. She also admitted to her son that she had been delivered of a child and inquired of him what she should do with it.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on the minor charge, and His Lordship sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW PAPAL KNIGHT.

The Portuguese and Concanim papers are exultant over the Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great conferred upon Dr. D. A. De Monte of Bandra. The Anglo-Lusitano in a recent issue has expressed its jubilation thus:—

"The Knighthood of the Order of St. Gregory the Great conferred upon Dr. D. A. De Monte by His Holiness the Pope is fitting though tardy decognition of the invaluable services he has rendered to the Catholic Church in India. A prominent member of the East India community he has invariably discouraged fissiparous tendencies among the Catholics and has exerted his influence to foster political and social unity among them. The scion of an old and wealthy family he has ever been ready to devote a part of his income to the help of charitable and social institutions. There is scarcely any Catholic institution in the Archdiocese of Bombay, to which he belongs, which has not at some time or other benefited from his liberality. He has always manifested the keenest solicitude for the lepers of Bombay, and has devoted no small amount of his time to alleviating their sufferings. He was for many years connected in an honorary capacity with the Leper Asylum at Matunga and he has been now for several years the Secretary of the Leper Asylum at Trombay. During his recent visit to England he endeavoured, with some success, to interest the Catholics there in the condition of lepers in this country. In some of the parishes sermons were preached on the subject, and collections made on behalf of the lepers. The Deaf-Mutes have also claimed his attention. The Deaf and Dumb Institute at Byculla, of which he is the President, has been the centre of his activities.

A resident of Bandra, his services as a Medical man have always been at the disposal of the Catholic insitutions in that locality.

In the civic, political and social life of Bombay and Bandra, Dr. De Monte has been a figure of outstanding eminence. He is the oldest Catholic Corporator, having been regularly returned for many years by the Justices of the Peace, as one of their representatives to the Corporation. When that constituency was abolished, Dr. De Mont was nominated by Government to be one of its representatives on the Corporation. Dr. De Monte was the first Catholic to be selected by the Government of Bombay to represent the Catholics of the Presidency on the Council.

RINK COCAINE CASE.

EVIDENCE OF TERNEL AND MESSIAS.

The hearing of the Rink Cocaine case was again resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in which W. King, Manager of the Skating Rink is charged with illicit sale of cocaine valued at over half a lakh.

Both Ternel and Massias who had been previously convicted in this case for abetting the sale of cocaine were examined for prosecution. Though both of them are undergoing rigorous imprisonment, they appeared in their own clothes, well groomed and looking none the worse for the change. Mr. Wadia, the counsel for the defence at the end of his cross-examination of Ternel asked him as to why he was not in convict dress. "Well, the Jail Superintendent did me a special favour," replied Ternel, "to come to the Court in my own clothes." "Didn't you refuse to give evidence if you were sent in convict dress?" asked Mr. Wadia, "No I didn't say anything of that sort."

Inspector Hudson, however, pointed out to His Worship that the Collector of Customs had specially written to the Inspector-General of Prisons to allow the convicts to use their own dress when they came to Court and the Inspector-General can do so under the Jail Manual in some cases. "Only I wanted to know" retorted Mr. Wadia.

Excise Inspector Hudson prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Sophes and Mr. Cento, pleaders.

Mr. A. Vaz, Excise Inspector was the first witness examined. He said that he knew King's handwriting as the witness was in charge of issuing liquor licences. He had seen King writing in his own presence. Exhibit D., (the slip of paper with the shares of the three accused in the cocaine deal) was in the handwriting of King. Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia the witness admitted that he was not a handwriting expert. He was asked to give evidence that very morning. He had attended the Court during the previous hearing of the case.

TERNEL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. E. J. Ternel was the next witness examined. He had been convicted in the present case for helping in the sale of illicit cocaine. On the 9th instant at 9 p. m. he was with King at Bori Bunder. Mr. Navalkar was there. He saw the money with Navalkar before he introduced Navalkar to King, Navalkar showed him the money, he did not exactly count the money but he was satisfied that the money was there. The slip of papers containing the shares of the different persons was in the handwriting of King. The figures on the back of the slip were written by the witness. The witness showed the slip to Navalkar. Then the witness fetched King. King, Navalkar and he then went to Bori Bunder. Navalkar was introduced to King near the Ticket Office. After introduction the witness left the two fellows to conduct the transaction. Navalkar and King were talking in Hindustani. After the conversation King and he went to the Skating Rink. Navalkar and his fellows followed them in a motor car. When they reached the Rink, as there were attendants in the Rink, King suggested that they should wait till they were gone. After waiting for fifteen minutes, one of the attendants left the Rink. They brought back Navalkar and his chaps. Navalkar remained in the car while King and he went into the Manager's office when King asked the Parsi clerk to take out the bags he had left in the morning. The packages were taken out of a locker in King's office. King carried the suitcase while he carried the hand-bag to Navalkar's car. After a brief conversation King got into Navalkar's car. They were to go by the byelane to the "Times Press." He followed them but the car went round the other way *via* the Statue. He walked through the byelane and waited on the pavement near the Municipal Offices. A little later a man from Navalkar came to ask for the slip.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said that he was living in India for twenty years off and on. He denied having been engaged in illicit sale of drugs. He was born in Rodrigues, an isle in the Indian Ocean. He knew King for twenty years.

Ternel, further cross-examined after lunch, said that he was not the managing director of the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Co., but the Marine Superintendent. He did not institute insolvency proceedings. He was not employed now but had six or seven thousand rupees on which he was subsisting. He made no statement to Navalkar or Marchant after his arrest.

Witness explained his presence in Court in plain clothes. He said that he asked permission of the authorities that he should be allowed to give evidence in plain clothes and not in "prison uniform."

Excise Inspector Hudson said that the Collector of Customs wrote and asked the Inspector-General of Prisons that the request of the accused may be granted.

MESSIAS EXAMINED.

Lazarus Messias who has been convicted with Ternell for abetment in this case examined for the prosecution explained the circumstances in which he became acquainted with Navalkar who asked him to meet at Brandon's the following night and related the incidents which led to the arrest of all of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he did "general" buying and selling with some other partners.

Mr. Wadia: Buying what, Cocaine?—No, buying and supplying coir matting to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

"You are generally hard-up?"—No.

Continuing witness said that he never told Mr. Navalkar that the cocaine belonged to Souza and Fernandes, nor did he say it belonged to King. He introduced King to Navalkar as the person who had the "stuff." After the negotiations, all he was concerned with was whether Mr. Navalkar was in a position to pay for the stuff after seeing it. He thought his duty was finished with the sale of the stuff. He was not "very sure whether the sale of cocaine was illegal." (Laughter.) He had known Ternell for about eight months. It was through a friend named "Alvares" that he first came to know of Ternell. That friend asked him to help Ternell with regard to the export of "charas" by getting him a permit. He tried to get Ternell a permit but did not succeed in getting one.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

FAREWELL FASCINATIONS.

OUR CABARET.

The attendance on Wednesday night at the "Excelsior" cannot be considered unsatisfactory. When a Company announces a week-long programme of farewell, theatre-goers are apt to be slow and unexcited. They look forward to the next event and the Bombay public is frankly looking forward to the season promised by Madeline Rossitier.

For the prelude of changing entertainments, the current show is positively exhilarating. Numbers have been changed; Selleck has had a change of music; Muriel Varna sings in masculine scream about the sailors and the sea; and Madge Carter has a fine repertoire to render all her own. The comic style of Muriel Varna has the trait of tireless attraction to the on-looker, and when next year, she visits India, she will require no recommendation for success! Frank Milne took our hint and performed the clergyman's role. His sermon must have been too taxing to the Government of India chaplain who combines the love of God with the increments of the Lee Commission! The heathen in his blindness must dwell oddly on the scenes of realism staged by Frank Milne, though it was just fun.

It is a pity that "Marcheta" is a two-versed item. Eight verses and a recurring chorus would leave any house thirsting for more. "Our Cabaret" give a good show, and theatre-goers ought to flock in before Friday.

FINED FOR INSULTING TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.

On the 24th instant, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd. prosecuted a passenger named Narandas Jethanand Multani for refusing to pay fresh fare for travelling beyond destination punched on his ticket and for insulting Tramway Inspector No. 39 who demanded the fresh fare. The accused admitted having over travelled and said he was sleeping at the time, but denied having abused the Tramway Inspector. His Worship on the evidence of a Police Constable and an independent passenger of the tram car convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15 for insulting the Inspector and Rs. 5 for refusing to pay the fresh fare of an anna for travelling beyond the destination punched on his ticket.

PRAGUE SPRING FAIR.

The next Samples Fair at Prague will be held on March 21st—28th 1926, and as more than 70 per cent. of the exhibitors at the recent Autumn Fair have retained their space for the forthcoming Spring Fair, the number of stands available for new applicants is comparatively small. Early application is therefore essential, especially on the part of intending exhibitors from abroad, as it is practically certain that by the middle of December there will be little or no space at all left for allotment. The Spring Fair which will be the twelfth of the series will comprise the usual 17 groups of exhibits, in addition to which there will be special expositions (Building Trade, Furniture, Pianos, Sports equisites, Wireless, and Advertising.)

[illegible] WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The Bay depression has developed into a storm with its centre near latitude ten degrees, longitude eighty-five degrees. There have been a few falls of rain on the Coromandel coast in Tenasserim and the Andamans. Port Blair reports four inches.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

CYCLONIC STORM IN BAY.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The latest wireless messages received here regarding the weather conditions in the Bay report an overcast sky and disturbed conditions. A vessel in lat 15 long 82 reports that appearances make it clear that a cyclonic storm has formed. It reports a moderate breeze moving in a north-easterly direction. Another vessel in lat 8 long 81 wirelesses that the swell is high and the weather is uncertain the sky being overcast and cloudy. The cautionary storm signal indicating a storm in the south of the Bay has been hoisted at the Madras harbour.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925.

THE LOYAL COMMISSION AT WORK.

The Currency Commission has at last permitted the Associated Press to broadcast its apology for a detailed questionnaire, which in a previous *avatar* was called a memorandum, and styled confidential, with a wealth of underlining and italicising quite in keeping with the character of the Commission. While one after another the most considerable centres in the country have been condemning the composition of this Loyal Commission on Indian Currency Reform, its authors and abettors have sought, in their own original and inimitable way, to facilitate the task on which the arch-apostle of the steady and relentless ruin of Indian Finance, Sir Basil Blackett, seems to be bent by every device that his fertile imagination and ingenuity can conjure up. The memorandum, now newly baptised as questionnaire, adds, in its very opening inquiry, insult to injury. "Is it time," it gravely asks the unsophisticated respondents to this bizarre inquiry, "for a solution of the problems of Indian Currency?" Why otherwise should this decemvir have at all been appointed, if even its author himself, —Sir Basil,' to wit,—had not felt that it was time a dose of camouflage were administered to drug the refractory patient to sleep. And, as for the concluding words of this most ingenius query—"by measures for the stabilisation of the rupee or otherwise"—we confess our utter inability, not only to make head or tail of this fatuous pomposity, but even of the intelligence that conceived and the effrontery that passed it. If ever a casuist were in want of a *petitio principii*, this masterpiece of inspiration from the evil genius of Indian Finance to-day will most admirably serve the turn. For, if, at the very commencement of the inquiry, they should put such a query, which manifestly begs the entire question by its feline suggestion of *stabilising* the rupee, what else can the country expect from this packed body of inquirers deftly got together by the Finance Member? The questionnaire is a masterpiece of doctoring.

As we read this cleverly framed questionnaire or memorandum,—to give its name and style of original baptism,—we find the double spirit of camouflage and question-begging permeating it in every line. The demand for information as to "what are the effects" (in foreign exchanges) "of a rising and falling rupee, and of a stability of high or low rupee on trade and industry, including agriculture, and on national finance" may be considered to be tolerable as a question in an examination paper: but as a serious inquiry for a body of men causing a heavy drain to the Government of India,—that is, to the tax-payers of India,—it must be pronounced to be the purest specimen of bunkum. No one can answer this question,—except possibly Sir Basil and his legion of imported pundits in the supreme Finance Department,—without considerabe limitations and modifications, such that the force of the answer, whatever it is, will be utterly lost in the limitations and modifications. The inquiry, besides being purely of an academic character in appearance, and therefore innocent, conceals the unpardonable mischief of Sir Basil's machiavellian policy in twisting up the entire financial system of India. For if you consider the effects of high or low exchange on Indian industry,—which, be it noted in passing, is not the jute industry of Calcutta,—you will get a reply materially different from what you will get, if you consider the effects of the same on agriculture, or the exporting interest; and, once again, the answer will be essentially and materially different, if you think of the national finance as affected by Sir Basil's manipulations of the exchange rate. The three categories here presented are ideas so mutually distinct and opposing, that it is the height of casuistry on the part of the Commission to seek to combine them in a single question. But the offence of mixing up too many and mutually conflicting issues in a single question of which this excellent specimen of the Loyal Commission's mentality is guilty does not end here. It,—we mean, the very same first question,—also asks the by-this-time-bewildered reader to say: "What is the comparative importance of stability in internal prices?" This, of course, is Sir Basil's brand-new, patent and exclusive contribution to the currency controversy, we have no doubt, it has been directly inspired by him and dutifully inserted in their muddle-headed inquiry by the Commissioners.

We have said the Commission has either burked the main inquiry, or begged the question, in this memorandum, any time that it does not suit it fairly and squarely to face the real problem. As an example, let us point out the fact that the one and only obsession the Loyal Commission seems to be labouring under is: how to fix the rupee, so as to provide a further period of increased opportunities for Sir Basil and his like to indulge in legalised exploitation of the resources of this country. There are questions like these:—

"In relation to what standard and at what rate should the rupee be stabilised, if at all? When should any decision as to stabilisation take effect?

If the rate selected differs materially from the present rate, how should the transition be achieved?

What measures should be adopted to maintain the rupee at the rate selected, should the gold exchange standard system in force before the war be continued, and with what modifications, if any?"

They suggest nothing but the desire of the present rulers of India not to lose any opportunity, however created, of hampering Indian industry and handicapping Indian producer, not to mention Indian commerce. To those who believe in an honest Gold Standard as the one and only solution for all the currency ills of India,—duly insured, of course, against the manipulations of the Finance Department as motived and directed under the headship of Sir Basil Blackett,—all these questions must seem like the sheerest waste of time;—or as indices of the Government of India to utilise this most costly of all expedients to put off and pervert or distort an inconvenient issue for securing their own ends in flagrant opposition to the real and permanent interests of the Indian people. We do not know and cannot say who will waste their time and energy in answering such a manifestly doctored questionnaire. We do not know and cannot say whom the Commission will "select" to appear before them to whitewash this foregone conclusion, eventually to be named and styled and advertised as the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency. Probably, they will take good care from the outset to exclude every opponent and critic of the prevailing policy. We think it a waste of breath to impress upon this packed Commission that it would do the cause no good if it proceeded on such lines of which its memorandum or questionnaire gives ample indications, viz., of either begging the question, or burking the real inquiry. Only, we think it right and proper to point out, in justice to ourselves, that those who were indisposed to agree with us in our persistent suggestion that an Indian of unquestioned reputation, like Sir Purshottamdas, should dissociate himself from such a manifestly packed Commission, must now admit that our forebodings have been amply justified by the questionnaire, or memorandum, or whatever name you christen the document by; and that our suggestion for Sir Purshottamdas's withdrawal could not have been made more truly in his own interests. For, assuming against probabilities that Sir Purshottamdas is veritably a tower of strength, this questionnaire or memorandum is a triumph for those who want to dodge the inquiry into the feasibility, as well as the necessity, of an honest unmanipulatable Gold Standard, exclusively functioning in the Indian interests. Even granting that Sir Purshottamdas is himself of the same opinion,—namely, that the rupee ought to be manipulated, and that the problem is a problem of finding and fixing a ratio, not of changing the standard—he was bound, in the merest decency and proprieties of public life, to see that the supporters of the other and more radical policy of fundamental reform had had their say, before the Commission, of which he is a member, completed its material for reporting. The questionnaire, at any rate, gives no evidence of such fair-mindedness; and, if we will not accept the hypothesis that even Sir Purshottamdas has joined the conspiracy for manipulating the currency system with a view to advantage the Government and the commercial interests to the exclusion of the industrial and agricultural interests, to the exclusion of any consideration for the real and permanent well-being of India as a whole in so far as it depends on sound currency and honest finance, —we must at least conclude that Sir Purshottamdas's boasted ability to prevail upon his colleagues of the Loyal Commission has proved to be a figment of the imagination of his ecstatic admirers. If he could not influence them in framing this questionnaire or memorandum, what guarantee is there, what probability is there that he will be able to influence them in the far more serious question of the final recommendations? His colleagues on the Commission—the non-Indian colleagues, particularly,—are at least as shrewd and well-informed as this obdurate optimist. Does he flatter himself that he by the might of his own sword and lance,—or, rather, *soyous de notre siecle*, and say tongue and pen,—will vanquish the serried phalanx of his opponents in the field? We have no objection to let the future judge though we fear to-day at any rate probabilities do not point to any happy consummation. As things stand to-day, we can only foresee two alternatives left open to Sir Purshottamdas through his own persistence. He will either join forces with the spoilers of India—despoiling it by the device of a manipulated exchange,—and so commend himself to the presiding genius of Indian Finance; or else his would be a cry in the wilderness. It is obviously better for him to retire from this packed body; but he will not have it.

DAMP SQUIBS.

The noise of the "Jay-Kelk revolt", in favour of ministerships, does not seem to have disturbed the peace of the first Provincial Conference following the affair. At the Madras Provincial Conference, just concluded, there was no clamour for Responsive Co-operation and all its pomps. They affirmed the Patna decision of the All-India Congress Committee and recommended it for adoption at Cawnpore. As far as evidence goes, Andhra, Karnatak, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, C. P., Bengal, Bihar and the U. P. are unperturbed over the shower of damp squibs recently witnessed in Bombay. At the Tamil Nadu Conference, there was animated discussion on the proposal that the Congress should carry on the campaign of capturing Councils and that the existence of the Swarajya Party as a separate body was unnecessary in the future. This part of the resolution was subsequently withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Conference confining itself to the adoption of the Patna settlement. The suggestion came, however, from an eminent Swarajist who is in the Council of the Party. We infer that there are leaders in the Swarajya Party who do not make a fetish of their organization apart from the fortunes of the Congress. They would like the Congress to direct the elections and other forms of political work. At Patna the Congress was restored into a political body, with Swarajist managing Council-action on behalf of the Congress. The Swaraj Party can never have any object separate from that of the Congress and the suggestion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is a declaration of identified faith. The proposal that the Congress should take up the electioneering campaign met with the opposition of Mr. C. Rajagopalachar who said that having no faith in Council-entry, he could not undertake the duty. He may be meticulous in his scruple, but there is no reason why the Congress as a whole should not regard the next election-campaign as part of the political work assumed by the Congress Committee at Patna. It is of supreme political importance that the next Councils should be well-manned by Swarajists and people like Mr. Rajagopalachar should not grudge the use of the Congress-machinery for the purpose. If the Congress associates itself with the task, the electioneering will be simplified. Incidentally, the propaganda in favour of ministerships could be checked by that course, because there is not the ghost of a chance of the Congress identifying itself with the scramble for ministerships. Indeed the Swarajists have a right to expect something more than benevolent neutrality from the no-Change wing; for while Council-entry is an established fact it ought to be the object of comradeship to keep an active party from being drawn into moderatism, and to that limited extent at least the Swarajists ought to have the co-operation of the no-Changers. At the last election, the Swarajists undertook the Council-experiment in the hope of securing a working majority in all legislatures; the Congress did not officially encourage them or lend them the support of its prestige and resources. It would be a pity if the Congress repeated the attitude of tense indifference. Moreover in local and municipal elections, the Congress has identified itself with the campaign for votes. There can be no deviation in principle if the same support is extended to the legislative sphere.

Notes of the Day.

An Object-lesson.

The profitless and foolish controversy, to which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu refers in her statement published elsewhere, emphasises the danger of encouraging the communal spirit to dominate our public life. It must have been extremely painful to a high-souled person like Mrs. Naidu to be compelled to contradict a wholly fictitious report about her son's conversion to another religion. Her statement is inspired by her characteristic courage and broad-mindedness which should serve as an object-lesson to our communal bigots of every creed. As she rightly points out, a man's faith is entirely his own intimate private concern and he should "be free to follow his own spiritual preferences without seeking preliminary sanction of being exposed to a fantastic and unmannerly inquisition by the public, more especially that section of the public which in my opinion so rightly demands a larger measure of religious toleration and a fuller measure of liberty to prosecute its own ancient worship unmolested and unchallenged in accordance with its own particular views." This attitude of tolerance is one which is inculcated both by Hinduism and Islam and those who seek to exploit the personal belief of individuals to foster the propaganda of Hindu-Muslim hostility and bitterness are belying their own religion.

Trust the Man on the Spot.

"Trust the man on the spot and don't you interfere" seems to be the burden of Lord Winterton's replies to Colonel Wedgwood who heckled him in the House of Commons on the Bombay Governor's refusal to allow the introduction in his legislative council of Mr. Pradhan's Local Option Bill. The Labour ex-Cabinet member who questioned the Under-Secretary of State could be trusted to have sufficient knowledge of the Indian Reform Act to be well aware that it was within the statutory competence of the Governor of Bombay to refuse to allow introduction to any Bill. But when Lord Winterton added that the Governor was not obliged by statutory practice from giving reasons for doing so, he was on shakier ground. Sir Leslie Wilson did in fact assign reasons for the refusal, a fact which the Under-Secretary for India ought to have remembered. Mr. Pradhan was referred in the letter intimating the refusal to para 212 of the Bombay Excise Committee's recommendations, which stated that legislation must be passed beforehand for filling in the gap in the Excise revenue. Lord Winterton tried to escape from answering other questions on a matter regarding which he has evidently not been well primed, by saying in reply to Colonel Wedgwood that he was not entitled to answer whether the Bombay Governor would not allow any discussion on the question of local option. This was such an unsatisfactory reply that the Speaker felt bound to declare that the matter ought to be pursued. It certainly must be and friends of local option in England who happen to be members of Parliament must obtain an affirmative answer from Lord Winterton that local option can be discussed as a legislative possibility in India.

Will Government Back Out?

When the Bombay Corporation agreed to initiate a scheme for free and compulsory primary education, the impression created in the public mind, after watching the debates in the Corporation when the question of Government help to the scheme was first discussed, was that Government's financial contribution to the scheme would be of a substantial nature. But during the last two years the correspondence that has passed between the Government and the Corporation has indicated that the latter have managed to avoid payment on the liberal scale first proposed and agreed upon. Now that the Corporation's liabilities in providing primary education have risen from over five lakhs in 1916 to thirteen lakhs for 1926, it would certainly appear to the public that this was just the time when the Government could most usefully afford to be generous and help the Corporation to start the scheme on a sound financial basis. When the question of budgetting for this year's figures for educational expenditure came before the Corporation on Tuesday, the popular representatives were amazed to learn from the Municipal Commissioner that "after writing his original budget note he had received intimation from Government that they had refused further negotiations as to the payment by them of extra-contribution to primary education." Does this mean that Government now definitely want to back out of their promises implied in their earliest communications to the Corporation? The Municipal budget had assumed a contribution from them of Rs. 9,49,000 whereas the sum they actually proposed to pay was only Rs. 4,46,000. Mr. Arbathnot, when he moved that the Standing Committee should proceed to prepare the budget estimates taking credit only for the latter sum as Government's contribution, did not realise the warmth of public feeling in this matter. The step would have immediately put the Corporation in the wrong box.

Whom Does He Serve?

Naturally Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the other fighters for popular rights insisted that a sum of Rs. 11,97,000 be inserted instead of Rs. 4,46,000 in the income side of the budget as the Government's contribution. Not to have insisted upon that would have meant that the Corporation was yielding in the long fight that it is putting up with Government for its claim to generous and originally promised support. The Municipal Commissioner argued that it was prudent to accept the miserably low contribution of four lakhs and odd, and warned the members that he would have to recommend an increase in the general tax, if the Corporation did not accept the Government offer. The question naturally occurred to Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola whom does the Commissioner serve, the Corporation or the Government? Here he was pleading like counsel on Government's behalf, asking the other side to be reasonable. He talked of fighting for the Corporation's rights when every alternative to war had been exhausted, but his conduct in this question has indicated that he has taken it for his duty to manoeuvre the Corporation into a position from which it can only surrender to Government. But we are glad the majority in the Corporation has seen through the game.

Wanted A Fair Wage.

The Municipal Commissioner has advertised the starting of relief works by the Corporation in the shape of excavating and filling in low-lying lands. We commend this promptitude in acting up to the resolution passed by the Corporation to ameliorate the lot of the large number of unemployed in the city owing to the strike of the mill operatives, but we would ask whether in settling the rate of payment on such relief works at eight annas per day for the male labourer, and six annas for the woman worker, a public body like the Corporation has not been guilty of refusing a fair wage and exploiting the present misery of the strikers? No private employer can at present obtain the services of the daily labourer below twelve annas a day, and in the case of the women workers it is difficult to find them serving on less than eight annas. Does the Municipal Executive think that an able-bodied man can live on about Rs. 13 per month in Bombay, however simple his wants? Mr. Burnett-Hurst in his "Labour and Housing in Bombay" quotes the typical rates of wages for "coolies" which ranged in 1919 from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 for men and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for women. We hope the Corporation will promptly intervene and avoid the charge of callousness and inhumanity which will otherwise naturally be made against it.

THE SHAWLS OF KASHMERE.

A DYING INDUSTRY.

(BY N. R. MALKANI.)

The valley of Kashmir is as famous for its loveliness as for the grandeur of the mountains which encircle it. It is truly an "Emerald set in Pearls", whose beauties appeal to every taste. But little is known about the crafts and industries of its people. There are few places in India which have such a variety of domestic occupations as Kashmir. The silk, cotton and woollen industries employ thousands of people during the whole year, but more specially during winter. There are also a few luxury trades supported by the patronage of rich tourists. The delicate carvings on walnut wood, the shawl-work on silver ware and the pretty products of papier-machie tempt the most casual visitor. The highways and waterways of Shreenagar are crowded with hosts of hawkers, salaaming all 'Sahibs' for a peep at their wares. But nothing tempts so much as the unrivalled shawls of Kashmir. Who goes to Kashmir buys one as a proof of his visit and who chooses a present can give nothing better. In the past kings gave shawls as presents or part of their tribute. Even now a few are presented to the British Court annually, according to the provisions of a treaty. A State ceremony is the opportunity for their display and a State visit is the occasion for their distribution. Lalmandi, the State museum, is worth a visit if only to see the wonderful collection of beautiful shawls, now rarely worn and still more rarely woven.

The Manufacture.

The manufacture of shawls is a fine craft in Kashmir and perhaps the finest textile craft in India. The carving on walnut furniture, of delicate floral designs deeply undercut or in low relief, is much appreciated. But its shawl design is one of the best designs. Kashmir silver ware is not less famous, but here again its shawl decoration is the most pleasing ornament. This is so because the shawl is the best art product of Kashmir, both in texture and ornament, in feel and look. The fine wool for its make is brought from far away uplands of Gilgit and Ladakh. Here live people at the highest altitude in the world, at the base of a ring of snowclad peaks and here browse flocks of goats over the grandest pastures, growing the softest down on their backs. The wool is so different that it is no more called 'Oon', but becomes 'Pashmina.' Of this again there are classes and qualities. The ordinary quality sells at two rupees per pound. This when cleansed yields only half as much of pure Pashmina. When spun it sells for about six rupees per pound, for the best spinner spins but two tolas per day. The shawl is generally three yards by one and half and requires two men at a time to weave it. The weav-

(Continued on page 8.)

TAMIL NAD CONFERENCE.

PATNA DECISION ENDORSED.

SESSION IN CONJEEVERAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Tamil Nad Provincial Conference which held its sittings in Conjeeveram on Saturday and Sunday under the presidency of Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundram Mudaliar has ratified the Patna resolution of the All-India Congress Committee with the addition that the wearing of *khadder* should be made compulsory. The discussion covered a very wide range and communalism was also noticeable to a very large extent. The resolution as originally moved by Mr. S Srinivas Iyengar contained another clause which recommended that the Congress should take up political work, conduct elections and adopt a programme more rigorous than the present Swarajist programme The proposition was seconded by Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu Mr. M. Singaravelu Chettyar moved an amendment that a more vigorous programme of obstruction should be adopted with a view to paralyse the Government and if it was found impossible the Swarajists should vacate their seats and back to the country and take such measures as would ensure speedy attainment of Swaraj. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker opposed both the resolution and amendment by showering his volley of abuses on the devoted heads of Swarajists.

After Mr. Satyamurthy had effectually answered the criticisms of the previous speaker, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari referring to the second part of the resolution said that his opinion about Council-entry still remained unchanged and he would not take upon himself the responsibility of advising a course in which he had no faith. He would leave the Swarajists to themselves to fashion their own policy and to frame their own programmes. Pundit Motilal Nehru was really conducting himself admirably even where he has been in a minority he has succeeded by persuasions, threats and pacts in inflicting defeats on Government. "Are we right," he asked, "in taking upon ourselves the duty of advising him?" He knew the position best and he was adjusting himself could it be said that the honour of his party and the interests of the community were less dear to him. Those who did not believe in Council work should not interfere with it.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at this stage expressed his regret than the resolution which he had brought forward to bring about unity should have given rise to cleavages of opinion and therefore, withdrew the second part. The first part of the resolution was put to vote and carried After some other resolutions were passed including the one condemning the Government and the Brahmins in regard to Kalpathy dispute there were two resolutions left on the agenda. The first asking that in all political and public bodies and in the services non-Brahmins and Untouchables should be given representation in proportion to their numerical strength and the second asking for the constitution of a Board fully representative of all interest to select candidates for the Council and the assembly after the Congress work. The President ruled them out of order and on Mr. E. V. Ramasami Naicker indignantly asking for reasons explained that these resolutions could be taken up only after the Congress accepted responsibility for Council work. Messrs. Naicker, Arya and two or three others left the hall.

The next Conference was invited to Madras and the proceedings came to a close with a few remarks from the chair. The newly constituted Provincial Congress Commtitee met to-day at Conjeeveram to elect office-bearers for the new year. Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar was elected President and Messrs. R. K. Shanukam Chetiar and Abdul Hamid Khan, Secretaries. Members were also elected to the Executive Committee.

INDIAN SIGNAL CORPS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The War Office announces that it has been decided that the full British establishment required for the Indian Signal Corps shall eventually be provided for by the Royal Corps of Signals. Officers at persent serving the former, if they desire, will be considered for transfer to the Royal Corps for the purpose of providing the initial increase in the establishment of officers of that Corps. Offers of transfer will be made to all officers recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Reuter's Special.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Athens.—Heavy loss of life is feared from floods descending the Mount Lykabettos on the outskirts of Athens into the capital.

Thirty ancient tombs have been unearthed containing gold ornaments, vases and five mummies.

Archaeologists attach the utmost importance to the find, but have not yet ascertained the epoch to which the tombs belong.—Reuter.

ESSAY ON COW PROTECTION.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

The time for the prize essay on Cow Protection has been extended until May 31st 1926.—A. P

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

NOTHING LESS.

DRUSES' DEMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Beirut.—The Druse leader, El Atrash, has issued a manifesto declaring that the Druses will not accept anything less than complete independence.—Reuter.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO DRUSES.

BRITISH ANXIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Jerusalem correspondent says serious misgivings are felt by the British authorities in Palestine as a result of the French abandoning to the Druses the whole area touching the northern Palestine boundary from the slopes of Hermon to the Litani river. It is estimated that 17,000 Christians have been evacuated from Hauran since the Druse rising began. At least a thousand have entered Palestine and unless the French restore order immediately in the territory touching Palestine, the latter may become unpleasantly involved. The mobile column of the gendarmerie is ready to advance.

Baron Plumer has ordered that all entering Palestine and refusing to lay down arms should be fired on.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF FRENCH GARRISON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that in response to an s.o.s. received by pigeon three French columns made forced march from north, east and west and relieved the garrison of 250 French Colonial troops who were beleaguered in a mediaeval fortress in a mountain in Rashaya, after a desperate defence for five days against hordes of the Druses who were dispersed in the direction of Damascus with heavy losses.—Reuter.

FRENCH REPRESSION IN SYRIA.

APPEAL FROM SYRIANS IN EGYPT.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following telegram from Cairo, signed by M. Michel Lotfallah, president of the Executive Committee of the Syro-Palestinian Congress:—

The French authorities in Syria state in an official communication published in the Damascus press at the end of July that their aviators threw many tons of explosives on villages of the Djebel Druse. The French Press Bureau at Aleppo estimates the victims of the bombardment of Hama at the beginning of October at 200 killed. The commandant of a French column charged to pursue rebels in the suburbs of Damascus declares to a local journal that French aviators bombarded large agricultural villages, of which the inhabitants are now homeless. The Havas Agency reported on August 31 a statement by General Sarrail acknowledging that 30 French aviators had bombarded Sueda, the capital of the Djebel Druse. On September 29 French troops destroyed completely the same town before evacuation.

Without any warning French artillery aviators and tanks bombarded Damascus, an open town, for 48 hours, destroying populous quarters in the centre of the town, historic, commercial, and industrial, and leaving the survivors famished and without shelter.

In face of these disasters, attested by French reports, before the dead bodies of women and children and the aged, the Executive Committee of the Syro-Palestinian Congress, in the name of the Syrian people, appeal to the conscience of the civilised world and to the League of Nations for intervention that will quickly bring to an end a regime of terror and destruction that threatens to extend to all Syria.

COLLAPSE OF MUKDEN PARTY.

REVOLT AGAINST CHANGTSOLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Peking.—There is a serious revolt among the supporters of Changtsolin who are fighting each other along the Peking-Mukden railway. The General of the Mukden forces, Kuosugling, has revolted against Changtsolin and defeated the troops sent to suppress the revolt, and is marching on Mukden with four divisions. It is reported that Changtsolin's troops have cut the railway to Chinwangtao in order to hinder his advance. At least the temporary collapse of the Mukden party has immensely strengthened Fengyuhsiang.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST DY. MAGISTRATE.

PATNA, Nov. 25.

At the Patna High Court the case against Mr. Beigrami, a Deputy Magistrate at Darbhanga who was charged with criminal breach of trust and forgery in respect of the King's Park Fund, Darbhanga, closed to-day.

The judgment was reserved.—A. P.

7 DAYS' FAST!

MAHATMA'S RESOLVE.

DHOLKA TOUR DATE CHANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DHOLKA, Nov. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has begun a fast from 24th instant for seven days. Consequently his Dholka tour is changed for December 6th.

IRAQ FRONTIER.

QUESTION SATISFACTORILY SETTLED?

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter understands that questions affecting delimitation of the frontier of Nejd and Trans-Jordan on one side and Nejd and Iraq on the other have been satisfactorily settled as a result of Sir Gilbert Clayton's recent conference with Sultan Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

FASCIST TYRANNY.

LABOUR APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

The Fascist attacks on the freedom of trade unionism in Italy have led the International Federation of Trade Unions to appeal to the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. The Federation's letter, which is backed by a long list of detailed instances of violations of personal freedom and the right of association, encouraged by the Italian Government, declares that "whereas on the one hand Italy is co-operating with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office in their work of peace, on the other hand the Italian Government does not hesitate to take measures which may well lead to civil war in Italy itself."

The letter goes on: "But it seems to us that it should be beneath the dignity of a European State to apply such coercive measures as Italy imposes on the great majority of her subjects in regard to the right of association. It is obvious that neither the Governing Body nor any other authority of the International Labour Office is entitled to criticise this conception of dignity. It is, however, unquestionably within the scope of the competence of our organisation to insist upon the observance of the clauses of part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, and that cannot be done unless there is freedom for the trade unions in the various countries. Affairs in Italy have now taken such a turn that the Fascists force the workers to join the Fascist organisations, and the Government tolerates, even approves of and connives at, their action. Workers who will not accept their membership cards are maltreated and refused work. That is how the right of association works out in Italy; anyone who refuses to turn Fascist is starved."

The Federation's letter concludes with the request that the question shall be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. It has already been decided that it shall be on the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1927, with the idea of drawing up a convention on the right of association and trade union liberty.

The letter follows on the resolution of the recent meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International. This has been reinforced by a manifesto from the Italian Confederation of Labour (the non-Fascist organisation) which is affiliated to the Trade Union International. It will be recalled that early last month the Italian Employers' Federation concluded an agreement with the Fascist unions recognising them as the sole representatives of the workers through whom all contractual relations must be established and abolishing works councils. This was followed by the Fascist Grand Council's decisions in favour of State control of trade unionism and compulsory arbitration.

GERMAN CORPSE FACTORY.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The German corpse factory story, which has recently received attention owing to fact that during his visit to America statements to the effect that it was invented were attributed to Brigadier-General Charteris, the truth of which he subsequently denied, cropped up, to-day, in the House of Commons. Sir Laming Worthington Evans replying to Commander Kenworthy's request for information on the source of the rumour and the extent to which the War Office accepted it, said that the statement first appeared in the "Lokalanzeiger" of Berlin and two Belgian newspapers. Later a German Army Order was captured which appeared to confirm the story. The War Office did not see any reason to disbelieve its truth, and did not think that public interest would be served by further questions on the subject.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEADLOCK.

WHY BRIAND REFUSED.

M. PAUL DOUMER ASKED TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—M. Briand has declined to form a Government. M. Paul Doumer has been summoned.

M. Doumer asked for 24 hours to consider the formation of a Cabinet. It appears that Socialists have refused M. Briand's offer of three portfolios and claimed half of the Cabinet.

M. Briand, leaving the Elysee, told pressmen that he would be delighted to include MM. Herriot, Painleve, Klotz, Paul Boncour, and even representatives of the Centre and Republican Socialists, in an effort at achieving unity capable of restoring the country's finances, but he was unable to obtain the support necessary to command a stable majority.

M. Paul Doumer is President of the Senate's Finance Committee and an ex-Governor of Indo-China.—Reuter.

M. DOUMER'S DIFFICULTY.

THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—As in the case of M. Briand, the chief obstacle to M. Doumer's success in cabinet-making is the attitude of the Socialists which is still unsettled. M. Doumer last evening outlined to M. Herriot his financial reform programme which rejects the Socialists' proposals of capital levy and taxation of national bonds.

Besides the Socialists, a section of the Radicals is opposing M. Doumer whose prospects at cabinet-making are less rosy to-day. It is impossible to say how the riddle may be solved. The alternatives include, firstly, Government of the left bloc including Socialists; secondly, a Socialist government with participation of the other groups of the left bloc; thirdly, a coalition of the left with the centre but excluding the Socialists and fourthly, dissolution and fresh elections. Meanwhile, time presses and the franc is still falling.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Franc fell down in London to 126.65 to the pound.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The franc in London this morning was over 129 to pound.—Reuter.

WHO INVENTED THE TANK?

£300,000 CLAIM FROM THE CROWN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The question as to who invented the tank was revived at the High Court to-day, before Justice Mccardie who heard a petition for the right, on behalf of Captain Bede Bentley who claimed £300,000 from the Crown. Counsel for the plaintiff said that Lord Kitchener, whom the plaintiff knew in the Boer War, had requested him, in October 1914, to produce an armoured car for independent roads. Plaintiff suggested a cater-piller with an armoured body. Counsel declared that in an interview with Lord Kitchener at his house, Capt. Bentley illustrated his design with rubber bands and pins. Counsel asserted that Lord Kitchener had requested Bentley not to patent its claim for reasons of secrecy. Counsel declared that Capt. Bentley and Lord Kitchener discussed the use of poison gas in 1914.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MACNEILL'S RESIGNATION

INVALID AND INEFFECTUAL?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

It is officially announced that Mr. Macneill, the Free State member of the Boundary Commission has resigned from the Free State Government.

Later:—Mr. Macneill's resignation was announced in the Dail by President Cosgrace. Mr. Macneill, referring to the statement issued by the other two members of the Boundary Commission on 23rd November, said that it was calculated to cause grave misconception. He did not controvert it wher it stated bare facts, but distinctly controverted its colourings.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Irish boundary Commission announces that at a meeting of the commission and the representatives of the British Government yesterday, Mr. Justice Feetham and Mr. J. R. Fisher who were present on the commission intimated that Mr. Macneill's resignation could not be regarded as valid or effectual. The Commission hoped to deliver its award at an early date.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BEHAR RETURNS MUSLIM SWARAJIST

PATNA, Nov. 25.

The result of voting for the Council of State election for the Mahomedan constituency is as follows:—

Mr. Shah Mahomed Zubair (Swarajist) 186 votes; Mr. Syed Abbas Ali 126 votes. Mr. Zubair was declared to be duly elected.

The counting of votes for the non-Mahomedan constituencies will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

MRS. BESANT COMES HOME.

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN AT WORK.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Besant arrived in Madras this morning from England, accompanied by Lady Emily Lutyens, Rev. G. S. Arundale, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole and Mr. Shiva Rao. There was a large gathering at the station to receive Mrs. Besant, those present including the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji and Mr. Telang.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the results of her propaganda work in England, Mrs. Besant said:—

I have not done any large amount of general propaganda. The deputation that visited India earlier devoted itself very largely to such work and it seemed best to both Mr. Shiva Rao and myself that we should give ourselves up chiefly to interviewing people of influence with a view to bringing effective pressure to bear on those on whose decisions the immediate fate of the Convention Bill will depend. Mr. Shiva Rao especially devoted practically all his time to interviewing the leaders of the Labour Party and members of Parliament. At the Labour Party Annual Conference at Liverpool, which we both attended, a strong resolution was passed, though it was not as satisfactory as the original motion on the agenda drawn up by the executive of the Labour Party, being slightly weakened to meet a proposed amendment of the Independent Labour Party, which has fallen too much under the influence of an irresponsible section of the Swaraj Party in India. I addressed at Liverpool a crowded meeting on the Convention and the Bill. They were enthusiastically received by the meeting which was composed largely of members of the Labour Party and members of Parliament.

DRAFTSMAN AT WORK.

Speaking on the attitude of the Labour Party towards the Bill, Mrs. Besant said:—It has already been through the hands of the Solicitor-General in the late Government, Sir Henry Slesser, for drafting for Parliamentary purposes. He is regarded as a leading Parliamentary draftsman and was assisted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the son of the former Home Secretary. I had better say to avoid error that a Parliamentary draftsman does not alter any of the principles of a Bill nor its important details. He merely throws it into the necessary form so as to avoid any criticism which might be based on lack of Parliamentary phraseology. For instance, the new word Cabinet was used in the Bill. This was altered to Executive Council. At a conference which Major Graham Pole and I had with Sir Henry Slesser and his colleague I objected to this change, but Sir Henry pointed out that the Cabinet had no Parliamentary existence and the Bill would at once be ridiculed if the word appeared. In a statute, the words Executive Council were invariably used, but the complete freedom of the Legislature and its power over Government were ensured by the conditions under which the Executive Council was created and existed. While the Legislature claimed complete power over Government the conditions which were popularly connected with the word Cabinet would be maintained and that word would be commonly used in India as it was in England, although it had never been admitted in any Parliamentary enactment.

PROSPECTS OF THE BILL.

Asked if the Bill had been introduced into Parliament and had any chance of success, Mrs. Besant said:—The Bill will certainly be introduced in the next, if not in the present session. It will then be printed as a Parliamentary paper and thus brought to the notice of every member and placed on sale at the Government Stationery Office. Whether introduced before Christmas or afterwards, it will be balloted for as soon after the opening of the session next Spring as is possible. In the present unusual condition of parties in Great Britain it is impossible to say what its fate will be.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE'S SERVICES.

Mrs. Besant said she wished to draw attention to the services rendered by Major Graham Pole in England. He devoted almost the whole of his time to Indian work and his office was constantly referred to by members of Parliament and others desiring accurate information on Indian questions. The fact that India had become a live subject in Parliament and the public interest was chiefly due to his unremitting and well-informed work. Out of about 500 questions asked on Indian matters during the session 370 were supplied by him. He would be able to do even more if he were better supported in India. He has lately been chosen as Parliamentary candidate for South Derbyshire, a fairly safe Labour seat and he has just been authorised with Mr. Shiva Rao by the Joint International Department of the Trade Union Congress and National Labour Party to inquire and report on labour and political conditions in India. I trust that the fullest information will be given to them as the British Labour Party is very anxious to aid Indian labour in obtaining better conditions.

NOT TO ATTEND CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

In answer to the question whether she intended to attend the session of the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore, Mrs. Besant said:—Unfortunately, the Congress meets just at the time when the Theosophical Society holds its Jubilee Convention. As President of the Theosophical Society, it is absolutely impossible for me to be away, even if I desired, from a meeting which has drawn our members from every part of the civilised world. My first duty is to the Theosophical Society and much as I should like to support Srimathi Sarojini Naidu as President of the Congress it will be impossible for me to leave Madras where my duty holds me. I shall be meeting here people who have travelled an immense distance for the celebration of the close of the fiftieth year of the Society's life. Important decisions will be taken on the new lines of work opening before us at the commencement of the second half century. My service to India is based on the necessity of her freedom if she is to take the place to which her past entitles her as the spiritual leader of the world. I have been and am working for the spiritual regeneration of the world. While the Congress will command my warmest sympathy if it throws off, as I hope it will, the fetters attaching it to a single party and again becomes truly national, I can serve it none-the-less effectively in the coming year though absent from its annual meeting. I joined the Congress last year in the hope of preventing the proposed conditions of membership. I shall again take up my position as one of the ex-Presidents of the Congress if it opens its membership to politicians of every party which demands Home Rule. Home Rule is the only ground on which effective union can be secured.—A. P.

THE HUSH HUSH DEPUTATION.

PADDISON PARTY SAILS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S "EXPLANATION."

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The following communique has been issued:—

The deputation which the Government of India have decided to send to South Africa with the concurrence of the Union Government sailed from Bombay to-day. As has been already announced, its purpose is to collect information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of their wishes and requirements. This information is urgently required by the Government of India to help them in making out their case with regard to the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (further provision) bill which will come on for consideration in South African Parliament early in new year. It is evident that if the investigation with which this deputation has been charged had been deferred no time would have been left for its execution before the Union Government proceed with their legislation and the Government of India would, consequently, have been seriously handicapped in making the necessary representations in regard to that legislation. The sole object of the Government of India in sending the deputation to South Africa is their sincere desire to improve the condition of the Indians resident in that country and their chances of securing this end would have been seriously jeopardised if it had been decided to delay sending the deputation. The decision to send a deputation to South Africa at the present juncture is of great importance as offering the best and, perhaps, the last chance before the Union Government take up their projected Asiatic legislation, of arriving at a better understanding with the Union Government regarding the position of Indians in South Africa.

It is in some way unfortunate that the South African Indian Congress who were made aware some days ago of the decision to despatch a deputation from India should have decided to send a deputation to this country at the same time, as some of the members of their deputation would have otherwise been able to give invaluable assistance to the Indian deputation to South Africa. But the objects of two deputations are not inconsistent. The South African Indian Congress have promised to place its services at the disposal of the Government of India's deputation and to make arrangements to assist it in its mission. On their side the Government of India are anxious to be in possession of the fullest information on every point affecting the position of Indians in South Africa. Since the deputation from South Africa comes with important information to impart regarding the Indian situation there, they are assured of a cordial welcome in this country and a sympathetic hearing at the hands of the Government and the people alike.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NEPAL.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE TO MAHARAJAH'S APPEAL.

The task of securing freedom for the 53,000 slaves in Nepal is now well on its way to completion. The Maharajah of Nepal has informed the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society that he is receiving encouraging response to his appeal which he made to the 15,000 slave-owners to set free their slaves; the response, indeed, is so satisfactory that it is hoped that at an early date slavery in Nepal will be completely abolished.

The work involved in compensating the owners is proving heavier than had been anticipated. In his speech announcing his determination to secure the total abolition of slavery, which the Maharajah made in November of last year, he stated:—"I have already dedicated a sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees for the work, and I shall do my best to secure as much more as will be necessary." The sum already spent in compensation is 50 lakhs of rupees, or nearly £400,000, the major part of which was a personal gift of the Maharajah himself.

STRIKE SITUATION.

WILL THERE BE A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

Now that peace pourparlers are going there is no saying when the strike may come to an end. As was expected, the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to inquire into the strike situation, has already sent round a letter both to the strikers and the Mill-owners' Association asking both the parties to agree to a Round Table Conference with a view to end the strike. As far as the workers are concerned the majority of them still stick to their old demands, viz., the restoration of the original wages or the mills going on short hours. But it seems there is a certain section of workers, mostly the Madanpura operatives, who may be prepared to meet the owners half way on certain conditions. But as yet there is no definite answer from the Mill-owners' Association whether they are agreeable to meet once again the representatives of Labour and come to some terms of settlement. It is likely that the mill-owners may eventually accept the suggestion of the Committee to convene the Conference. It is understood that a number of mill-owners are anxious to end the strike and meet the accredited Labour representatives. If their counsels prevail in the Mill-owners' Association the Conference will come off on Saturday, though it is feared it would not be open to the Press. The strikers' Delegation will be headed by Mr. N. M. Joshi and principal among their fifteen other representatives will be Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, S. H. Athavale, S. K. Bole, F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabwala, Bhatwadekar, Mayekar and Munshi, the last three being mill employees. It is for the owners now to make a move and select their spokesmen.

RELIEF WORK.

The relief centres are doing splendid work in alleviating the sufferings of the strikers. Unorganised as the strikers were, hunger and want would have soon divided the ranks. But the rations distributed by the relief centres have been the strikers' mainstay. The Committee of Workers' Assistance means to extend its activities and see that the workers are properly fed and looked after. The Committee has been able to get a good amount from their comrades from abroad specially from the British Labour Party and the International Federation of Amsterdam. As far as money is concerned the Committee is sanguine that with the local contributions and the help from their comrades across the sea, they can organise the relief as long as the strike continues. The number of men receiving rations at the relief centres has been steadily increasing and now no less than 6,000 men daily avail of their help.

FURTHER DONATIONS FOR STRIKE RELIEF.

The Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers, Bombay acknowledges the following further donations for strike Relief:

International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam 4th instalment equivalen of £s.400, Rs. 5,269-4-8; The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P. Secretary, The International Textile Workers' Federation, London (2nd instalment) (Equivalent of £300' Rs. 3,945; A Friend of Labour (2nd instalment) Rs. 1,000; Mr. P. M. Powar, Bombay (Rice) Rs. 51; Bombay Presidency Postmen's Association, Bombay Rs. 25; Mr. K. F. Nariman Rs. 10; Mr. S K Joshi, Rs. 5; Minor Contributions Rs. 106.—Rs. 10,411-4-8; Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 15,865-11-5. Grant Total Received Rs. 26,277-0-1.

MEMORIAL SERVICES DAY,

The Government of Bombay have directed that all public offices in the Presidency should be closed on Friday, the 27th instant, being the day fixed for official memorial services for the late Queen Alexandra.

YOUTH WEEK IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Youth is wild and wide; is soaring and dreaming; is singing and playing; is whining and pining; is studying and shaping; is serving and sacrificing! May the Youth of India study and sing and serve together—now and for ever—enlightening, enlivening and elevating. Self and all around! Amen!

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

The tournament has now entered the second stage of its progress. In the first stage, which ended last week, there was a struggle for the premier places without any definite result being arrived at. In this second stage five names stand out prominent as the leading one: Dr. Coonha, Mandlik, Shende, Patel and Billimoria. By losing to Mandlik, Billimoria has lost his leading position which has been taken up by Mandlik, who with the same score has one more game to play. But all these may be said to be running on a level. The end of this week is likely to see the leader firmly established. The latest score is: Shende 4, Mandlik 5, Patanker 3, M. D. Haji 3, Coonha 4½, Dr. Haji 2, H. D. Haji 2½, Katrak 3½, Lhasse 2, Jover 2½, Ismailkhan 1, Kamal Badsha 1, Patel 5, Billimoria 5, Mistry 1, Mehta 0.

It is a record in the tournament that Mr. M. D. Haji gave a beautiful mate in 10 moves to the champion of Junagadh, Kamal Pasha. Indeed M. D. Haji played splendidly and with the excellent judgment. Badsha tried the Gico. Counter Gambit with inferior defence and paid the usual penalty. Katrak lost against Lhasse by defective end game play. Messrs. M. D. Haji, Katrak and H. D. Haji are the youngest competitors and they will show their best skill with the best players.

THE OIL—AND THE KHAN.

U. S. SEES BRITISH HAND IN SHAH'S DEPOSITION.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—Ali Riza Khan still seems to be hesitating whether to make himself a King after the model of Feisul, a President after the model of Kemal, or a "caretaker" Regent after the model of Horthy.

Meanwhile the big oil companies and their attendant diplomatists are watching the Persian situation very carefully. For diplomacy in Persia means oil. And the central interest of Western Governments in Persian politics lies in the still unallotted northern oil concessions.

Sinclair and Standard and Anglo-Persian were intriguing against each other for them. Then Sinclair dropped out, or was bought off. Standard and Anglo-Persian came to an agreement. But the Persian Government refused the concession—largely, it is said, because of the bad labour conditions on the existing Anglo-Persian properties.

Now the Standard directors are anxious. Riza Khan's policy seems to have become quite definitely pro-British. It is regarded in America as certain that British influence encouraged him to assume power and depose the Shah, and that he has been promised British assistance.

If this is so, what will Great Britain get in return? Is it the coveted North Persian concessions? The possibility of that may lead us into some curious diplomatic tangles before long.

BRIGHT FUTURE OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

An optimistic view regarding the future of the cotton industry was taken by Mr. Richard Brooks in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association. The great reason for such an optimistic view existing to-day was the bountiful cotton crops of the world, and the world was assured of a very adequate supply. Britain had 57 million of the world's spindleage of 162 million. America's spindleage of 38 million was largely engaged in supplying its domestic requirements. So it would be strange if we failed to receive our due share of any improvement in the world's buying. An organised curtailment of output had undoubtedly saved us and the industry from a serious financial crisis. Even now, despite a more optimisic outlook, curtailment was still essential to avert excessive over production and ruinous prices. The question of the "futures" market for Manchester was seriously engaging his attention.—Reuter's Special.

TENOUR OF LAIDONER'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Geneva.—Although the communique cabled yesterday embodying the substance of the telgram from General Laidoner is couched laconically, there is, nevertheless, reason to believe that that General's provisional report is anything but favourable to the Turks. General Laidoner has been compelled to confine his inquiry to the south of the Brussels line, being unable to investigate in the north of the line owing to the opposition of the Angora Government General Laidoner's full report will be considered in the December session of the League Council.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF OF ORISSA PEOPLE.

The Secretary, People's Famine Relief Committee, Puri, wires under date November 25th:—

The Utkal Provincial Conference held at Belgarh, Puri District, unanimously passed the following resolution appealing to the India public to contribute towards the relief of the distressed people of Orissa:—

This Conference assures its whole-hearted support and sympathy to the People's Famine Relief Committee, Puri, in the relief operations it has undertaken and in the name of the people of Orissa earnestly appeals to the Indian public to give its unstinted financial support to the Committee to enable it to discharge its heavy responsibility of saving men and cattle from death and starvation.

DAUGHTER TO QUEEN SUVADANA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Bangkok.—The birth of a daughter to Queen Suvadana recalls the decree issued by King Rama last month degrading Queen Lakshi who "is incapable of satisfactorily carrying out her duties towards the King and the country" and raising Queen Suvadana to the rank of the royal consort in order "to support the rank of the child she will bear the King." King Rama was educated at Oxford. He foreswore polygamy and abolished the harem maintained by his father.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) has extended his Sind tour. He will leave Sukkur on 26th visiting Jacobabad, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar Parker, returning to Karachi on December 3. He will return to Bombay on December 5.

London.—In the Scottish League Queens-park lost to the Airdrieonians by 1 goal to 5.—Reuter's Special.

B. P. C. COMMITTEE.

MRS. NAIDU RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Last year's accounts were further discussed, and Mr. J. B. Patel explained the various items which were objected to at very great length. But as the members were not satisfied, Mr. B. N. Meisheri moved the appointment of a sub-committee to go into the accounts and report to the Committee. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. R. K. Vaidya that the report and last year's balance-sheet be adopted, subject to a few items being looked into and promissory notes secured from the persons concerned. Mr. Meisheri's proposition for a sub-committee,—with power to co-opt,—to go into accounts was passed.

Mrs. Naidu was then re-appointed President for the next year.

THE WRONG WAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had the misfortune to listen to a lecture in Marathi delivered by one of our usual stalwarts of Bombay platform, on "Hindu Society." In the beginning I was inclined to think that some mistake was inadvertently committed in the announcement of the subject. For the speaker merely hurled a wordy tirade on the domineering aspect of Muslim religious propaganda. Turn to Syria, or Afghanistan, Persia or India, the Mohammedan unsheathed his sword and made his conquests and conversions at its point. The alliance of the Hindus with the Mohammedans on the Khilafat question was an egregious mistake consciously or unconsciously perpetrated by Mahatma Gandhi, which in a way could be compared to the fatuity and folly of making friends with a cobra by sympathetically and considerately tending it on milk. I have purposely omitted details to avoid needless irritation.

I wonder what all this has to do with Hindu revival. In the first flush of the establishment of a new martial religion, in the intoxication of a deep-rooted conviction therein and wickedness in every other one, leading to an inconsiderate impulsiveness to convert the Kafirs, grave acts of vandalism, despicable desecration of temples, torturing to force others to change the religion of their birth could be vouchsafed by history. Every fanatic religious movement has its tale to tell; is there not the Spanish inquisition to proclaim to the world the ugliest feature of Christianity? Even Hindu society has played its own part to stem the rising tide of Buddhism. Whatever is an historical fact can never be controverted. Leaving past history behind, what is our situation in India today? The Mohammedan has come to stay in India, as much as the Hindu. Though to the former Mecca and Medina are centres of great attraction and reverence, it can never be gain-said that all his worldly interests are concentrated in our country. We must, therefore, under no circumstances overlook the fact that the future of India depends upon the fraternisation of these two great communities, who have been cast together to suffer the same wrongs and cherish the same ideals, politically and economically. Angularities have to be rubbed off and there should be a new orientation of our future vision. Our ancient quarrels, our half-forgotten grievances ought not to blur our eyes and warp our mentality. The past is irretrievably gone, the present and the future are in our hands to be shaped as we will. Shall we go on increasing the seeming gulf that separates the Hindu and the Mohammedan, or shall we not by love and sacrifice, by courage and self-reliance, by reasoning and by appealing to the humanity in all of us, and by avoiding rancour and abuse make a mighty effort to span it as early as practicable?

The Hindu society is degenerated; the Upanishadic ideals are all covered in a cob-web of forms and ceremonies, rituals and conventions. The reign of commonsense and rationality, sturdy independence and manly speculation, have given room to unthinking obedience to dogma, servility, and implicit adherence to threadbare prescriptions. Realisation of God is religion, whereas to most of us it is a scruple of the kitchen, a matter of touchability or untouchability, the sacredness of early marriage, and so forth. The Hindu society has to be purged of all its impurities; the encrustations have to be removed. The exaltedness of the Upanishadic or the Sanatana Hindu religion has to be proclaimed from hundreds of platforms, and a thorough-going propaganda work on its resurrection undertaken. When early marriages are put an end to, due to which a sturdy and virile generation comes forth, when every Hindu feels conscious of the sacredness and grandeur of his religion, when he is convinced that the creation of the fifth caste is delusion within himself and a fraud on others, when he feels he is the guardian of his religion and the brother of every one, then is there salvation. Then we need no fear of encroachment or oppression. Our religion will be exalted, and its flag of peace and love, oneness and harmony will be hoisted high and unfurled in full. Construction ought to be our means, evolution the process, and synthesis our culmination. What boots it to decry other religions, or paint in the blackest colours the bravados or the bullyisms of their adherents? On the other hand let us turn our eye inwards, chastise ourselves for our sloth and indifference, and exert to grow puissant. If the innate Sanatanic substance of Hindu Society passes through the retort acted on by the rationalistic influences of the modern day, I have no doubts of what the result will be. Neither the Christians nor the Mohammedans dare then carry away our needy or weaker brethren, unguarded and unprotected.

I do admit that the unconfirmed report of a stray bullet hitting the domes of sacred Mecca has caused the greatest consternation in the minds of the Mohammedans, while the desecration of temples, and the violation of the rights of men and the sacred possessions of women in their own country has passed off with a gentle ripple. This has to be driven home, no doubt, into the minds of our brethren, they must be weaned from their fanatic love of their religion, they must realise the sanctity of every religion. After all God is one, call Him by any name, He is the same in whatever form you worship Him. You make Him 'saguna' or 'nirguna', with attributes or attributeless, He is immanent in all, and when a Mohammedan causes hurt to a Hindu or 'vice versa', he is really forgetting or rather ignoring the God in the other.

My humble opinion is a rancorous philippic on the Muslim is not the proper stick to lash the Hindu into the needed shape. He grows more pessimistic as to the future, and his temper becomes acrimonious. Hate is slowly generated, producing on the other side only hate. The Hindu society cannot grow out of its present degeneracy into full manhood, by feeding on the historic ravages of the Muslims or on chewing the cud of their ancient glory and worthiness. The past teaches us the follies of both the parties; it may be timid subservience or callous domination. Press not too much the old sores. Take up a new tune of harmony and love. I beseech all those that have girdled their loins to revivify and reconstruct Hindu society to dwell on future possibilities, and present disabilities instead of trying to re-colour dull and ageing prints past beyond rectification however genuine they be.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. KRISHNA IYER.

SUPPOSED CONVERSION OF MRS. NAIDU'S SON.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes to the Press as follows:—

During the past few weeks, while I have been too deeply occupied with urgent national issues to leave much leisure for more personal matters, I find that a most unseemly and lamentable controversy has been raging not only in the columns of the more reactionary but, alas, also of the more national Indian Press, arising out of a wholly fictitious statement in the "Muslim Outlook" supported, I am told, by equally imaginative sensation-mongers of the vernacular Press to the effect that one of my sons has embraced Islam with my express knowledge and consent.

Holding all creeds in equal reverence and believing a man's faith to be entirely his own intimate private concern, I cannot conceive why even were the allegation of my son's supposed change of religion true, he should not be free to follow his own spiritual preferences without seeking preliminary sanction of being exposed to a fantastic and unmannerly inquisition by the public, more especially that section of the public which in my opinion so rightly demands a larger measure of religious toleration and a fuller measure of liberty to prosecute its own ancient worship unmolested and unchallenged in accordance with its own particular views.

I have so far resolutely refrained from any comment or criticism on this profitless and foolish controversy, but I am convinced that longer silence on my part is likely to be still further exploited by unscrupulous and mischievous persons and papers of both communities to foster their pet-propaganda of Hindu-Muslim hostility and bitterness.

Therefore, at the instance of valued friends whose earnest wishes I cannot ignore, I desire to state on the indisputable assurance and authority of no less a person than my son that profoundly interested as he always has been in his studies of Islamic philosophy, literature and history, at no time has he undergone or contemplated undergoing any form of conversion to Islam. No one is more astonished or indignant than he is to find himself the unwitting cause and centre of such a tissue of malicious and baseless rumours emanating from the minds of hysterical fanatics on both sides.—A. P.

MAHARAJA ALWAR TO VISIT SCENE OF MAY TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJMER, Nov. 25.

It is reported that the Maharaja of Alwar would visit Shampurakhera, a village near Nimoochana, the scene of the May tragedy during this week. The object of the visit is not known, but it is surmised that the visit concerns the aftermath of the tragedy. I learn that representations to the British authorities by Mr. Bansoor Biswedars have so far proved futile. The Rajputs according to the "Tarun Rajasthan" intend to lay the grievances before the Maharaja during his forthcoming visit and demand an enquiry into the death under the suspicious circumstances of their leader Govindsingh in Alwar jail.

TSO LIN ACCUSES FENG.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Peking.—Chang Tso Lin is accusing Feng Yu Hsiang of breaking an agreement following an attack on the Mukden troops withdrawing from Paotingfu by the Honan troops which nominally support Feng Yu Hsiang.—Reuter.

JAYARAM IYER CONVICTED.

ONE YEAR RIGOROUS FOR CHEATING BANK.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The second Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case in which Jayaram Iyer, Managing Proprietor of Jayaram Iyer and Co., stood charged with having cheated the Central Bank of India branch to the extent of Rs. 14,185. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.—A. P.

THE SHAWLS OF KASHMERE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ing is slow, for the output is just one yard in three days. Such a shawl then sells for about thirty rupees. It is soft, light and warm. It may even be a ring shawl which can pass through an ordinary ring. But there are plain shawls sold for rupees three hundred and more. We saw a white shawl of a thousand rupees, weighing less than a pound. It was partly woven out of the feathers of a bird (Tosha) from Yarkand. These are first soaked and softened in oil and then mixed with Pashmina, to be spun into fine yarn. The finished product had the most delightful touch and invited a continuous caress.

Changed Tastes.

But Kashmiri shawls are valued more for their ornament than for themselves. Tastes have changed and light dull colours have superseded deep and radiant hues; simple and uniform designs are preferred to the gay colours of the rainbow, sparing and almost sparse decoration pleases more than free and profuse ornament. The very colour of the shawl has changed and a white, light khaki or blue background is preferred to a rich red or deep indigo base. But the Kashmiri has not yet forgotten the old art of producing fast and brilliant colours. He but follows his foreign customers and suits their peculiar tastes. Moreover he is no less a master in the drawing of designs than in the mixing of colours. He has an eye both for form and tone. His embroidery over shawls is the richest and daintiest of its kind. His needle passes swiftly over an intricate design. The stitches are microscopically small and the ends of threads are wonderfully blended. There is not a loose end visible or a naughty knot peeping, out of the perfect fabric. Not even the practised eye can detect how a thread of one shade blends into that of another and so on over a series of variegated colours. The design appears like a picture painted with the brush not stitched with a needle and all this proceeds at a marvellous pace through a maze of curves, almost without effort.

The Weaving Designs.

But this is not enough. Often the design is woven into the body of the cloth. This is highly prized for the skill of the worker and the beauty of the work. Two men sit at a loom with a paper of instructions (Taalim). While one man calls both follow and manipulate the weft. In place of a single shuttle there are dozens of little reeds (Tilis), with yarns of various colours wound round them. The man calls "Lift four use red" "lift two and use blue" and nimble fingers pick four and then two threads of the warp, swiftly pass the red and then the blue 'tili' through. The skill lies in picking up the required number of threads exactly and passing the proper tilis quickly. With practice the tips of the hand become the antenae of an insect and pick with a touch and move to the next. The woven design is then finished off and the figures given a relief by fine stitches round their borders. Tili work is very expensive and most shawls are plain in the body but decorated at the borders. The tili borders are woven separately and then stitched on to the shawl. This is done so cunningly that the stitch is invisible and the shawl looks like a single piece. But there are some shawls with tili work in the whole body. These are rare and cost anything up to 5,000 Rupees. Fine shawls pass through one more process before sale. May be some course hair have got woven with fine Pashmina. These must be picked out to improve the texture. This is very difficult and both the hand and the finger tips run a race to detect a shining streak or a rough touch. Instantly the needle picks it up and fingers draw it out. One must see this work to marvel at the skill and sigh at its strenuousness. The eye is turned into a microscope, focussed and strained at one point. The workman stands it up to the age of forty and then rapidly deteriorates. The finger may yet retain its sensitiveness but the eye loses its lustre and the man becomes half-blind for the rest of his life.

Low Wages.

Yet all work is paid at no more than annas 6 per day. Two shawl weavers weave a yard in three days at Rs. 2 per yard and five annas per day per head. The 'tili' worker is paid at two pice per 2,000 'tils' and must finish 24,000 'tils' to earn a subsistence wage. The hair-picker works as hard and forfeits his sight in the bargain, for no greater gain. He considers himself fortunate if the lowness of his wage is compensated by its regularity. But changing tastes and fashions give him no security. There was a time when 30,000 Kashmiris were employed in shawl-making and shawls of the annual value of Rs. 30 lakhs were exported from Kashmir. The famine of 1877 worked havoc among the workers. The subsequent changes in fashions have given no respite for recovery. Kashmiris are too poor to be their own patrons. The race of Sikh rulers is extinct and we have now but faint reminiscences of the rich old shawl patterns in private possessions of some Sikhs in Amritsar and the State collection at Lal Mandi. Shawls which formerly cost Rs. 50 or less would be cheap now at Rs. 500. Only the curious American and the proud Englishman buy these now and then. The Bengalee is more loyal and has continued his patronage till now. Eighty per cent. of Kashmiir shawls are for him and the rest for the whole world. But even he is too poor to buy what is best, or employ all that want work. The industry is going slowly but surely to pieces and the few families dispersed here and there are fast taking to work as lucrative but more regular than shawl making. Nothing but a revision of Indian tastes and the security of an All-India patronage can revive the oldest and the best textile industry of India.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT PALGHAR ON SATURDAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

The Secretary Thana Conference Palghar (Thana) wires:—The fourth Thana District Conference will be held under the presidency of Mr. Aney M.L.A. on November 28 and 29. A general meeting of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 29th in the same pandal. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, V. J. Patel and Mrs. Naidu are expected to attend and invitations have also been sent to various other prominent leaders and members of the Bombay Legislative Council. An address will be presented to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the pandal at noon on the 28th and the session will commence at 1 p.m.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S DEFINITION.

POONA CITY, Nov. 25.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., in a lecture on "Responsive Co-operation" at the Shivaji Mandir yesterday, said that Responsive Co-operation included whole-hearted utilisation of what was granted by the Government of India Act and a persistent fight for more. It did not conflict nor was it inconsistent with the principles and programme of the Swaraj Party. He declared that although Responsive Co-operation might not appeal to the superficial sentimentalism of the country as Non-Co-operation once did it had all the potentialities of the greatest unifying forces for the nation.—A. P.

PUNJAB DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board held recently under the presidency of the Hon. Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Minister, administrative approval was given among others to the drainage scheme for Ludhiana town at a total estimated cost of Rs. 362,000, also the first urgent instalment of the comprehensive drainage scheme for Multan City at a total estimated cost of Rs. 286,000. The drainage scheme for Moga town costing 125,000 was also approved.—A. P.

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT HOSPITAL.

BANGALORE, Nov. 25.

The Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital, built by Sir Ismail Sait at a cost of a lakh of rupees as promised when Lady Chelmsford visited Bangalore, was opened to-day by Mrs. S. E. Pears, the wife of the British Resident. Sir Ismail in handing over the buildings said that the institution is meant for those people who by reason of their social and religious customs could not appear in public. The Resident regretted the absence of the Hon. Mr. Barton and others who had been mainly instrumental in supervising the erection of the building and recalled the generous gifts of Sir Ismail to his native town and also his endowments for the Simla Reading Hospital.

The hospital has twenty beds for strictly purdah ladies.—A. P.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

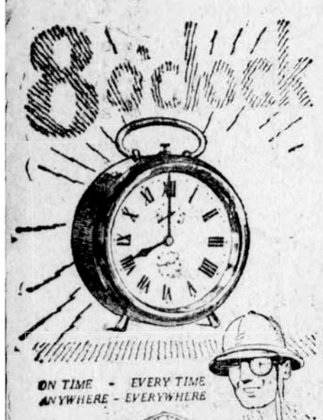
CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

A shooting tragedy which resulted in the death of Mr. E. Vaughan occurred at the headquarters of the Calcutta Scottish last evening. It appears that about fifty men under an officer were carrying out musketry practice on the northern lawn and suddenly a shot rang out and Mr. Vaughan was seen to fall having been hit in the face. He was carried inside the building and medical aid was summoned, but he died shortly afterwards. It is presumed that a live cartridge got mixed with dummies and caused the accident. Mr. Vaughan who was about forty years old was employed by the Mitsui Bushan Kaisha. He was a private in the Calcutta Scottish and was a keen volunteer.—A. P.

RELIEF OF MILL-WORKERS.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Daily increasing numbers of mill-workers and their dependants are now to be seen flocking to the centres of relief opened in the mill-areas of Bombay. We publish above photographs of some of the scenes witnessed by our representative at these centres. The Photograph on the left shows a large crowd of women workers patiently waiting for their "dole" at the Parel (Damodar Thackersey Hall) centre. The photograph in the centre shows a batch of operatives at the Madanpura centre receiving their tickets which will entitle them to their dole. The photograph to the right shows a number of workers of both sexes waiting to receive their dole.



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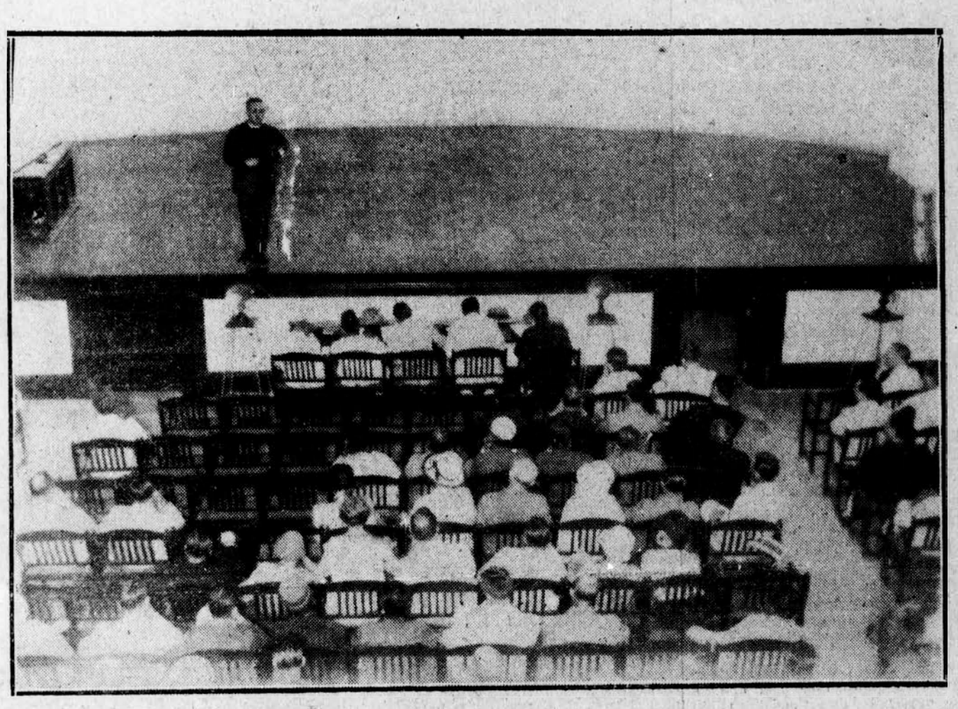

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Rev. P. B. Clayton explaining the significance of the Toc H. movement to a Bombay audience at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on last Tuesday night.

BIJAPUR LETTER.

LOCAL BOARD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 20.

The sanitation of the City is well looked after by the new president of the Municipality. It is hoped that he will maintain his present zeal till the end of his term. Mr. S. S. Deshapande, Huzur Deputy Collector, resigned his post on the Municipality. A gentleman from untouchable class has been nominated. The reason of Mr. Deshpande's resignation is not known. But it is rumoured that some outside pressure was brought to bear on him to resign.

In spite of the special representation given to Mahomedans the Government has nominated two more Mahomedans on the District Local Board. And although 90 per cent. of the seats on the Board have been captured by the Lingayats the Government has nominated one more gentleman on the Board neglecting the claims of the Mahrattas in the District. This attitude of the Government is highly resented by the public. The meeting of the Board was held on 13th to elect its president. Mr. H. T. Patil, B.A., LL.B., a young gentleman below 30 who is practising as a lawyer in the moffusil court was elected as President of the Board to the surprise of the public. Mr. Patil after occupying the Chair quoted Hon. Mr. Patel and promised to be impartial in discharge of his duties.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

The general meeting of the District Congress Committee was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Chanamallpaa Kurle. The meeting after expressing gratitude to Almighty for the recovery of Sjt. Kowajalgi from his severe illness proceeded to elect the office bearers for 1925-26. Deshabhakta Shrinivasam Kowajalgi is elected as President and Messrs. M. R. Kembhavi and H. R. Mohare are elected as Secretaries. Mr. Y. S. Tilgul moved that this meeting recommends to the A.I.C.C. to remove the rule regarding the compulsory wear of Khadar while attending Congress functions. He said that it should be removed because it is not observed strictly. Mr. H. R. Mohare strongly opposed the motion and appealed to the members to observe it religiously. The motion was lost only two voting in its favour.

DHARWAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 19.

The two well-matched teams of the Karnatak College and the Dharwar High School were again pitted against each other, this time in the final round, on the 18th instant, the other local teams, i.e., the K.L.E. Society's High School team and the Police Team having been disposed of by the Karnatak College in the previous rounds by 2 goals to nil and 3 goals to 2 respectively.

A very large crowd was attracted to the field as the game was expected to be very interesting, as it proved to be. There was a tough fight on both sides and as a consequence no goal was scored in the first twenty-five minutes. The Dharwar High School then scored a goal with the result that the Karnatak College made tremendous efforts to score on their part. But their efforts proved futile owing to the dauntless courage of the Dharwar High School goal-keeper, Mr. R. S. Nanavaty, who warded off some hard shots in the goal, particularly by his timely kicking. In the second half time the Dharwar High School again scored a goal and the game thus ended in a decided victory to the Dharwar High School of 2 goals to nil. The game throughout was very lively and exciting as was seen by the great cheering and clapping of the crowd.

Principal H. V. Hampton and Rao Saheb Rane were good enough to be the referees of the game.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, and Mrs. Monteath showed very keen interest in the game. At the end of the game Mrs. Monteath presented the silver cup to Mr. P. S. Gojnur, the Captain of the winning team. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. V. V. Kamat, the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament, to Mrs. Monteath for having kindly consented to present the cup and to Principal Hampton, Rao Saheb Rane and Mr. Bhaskar for undertaking to be the referees in the various games. After three cheers to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, the huge crowd dispersed.

Winners of the cup since its institution are:—

1923.—The Karnatak Arts College.
1924.—The Dharwar High School.
1925.—The Dharwar High School.

KARNATAK'S PROTEST AGAINST ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 21.

Inspite of the efforts of the Karnatak people the Madras Legislative Council has passed the Andhra University Bill which includes the Bellary District which is predominently a Kanarese district, within the scope of the Andhra University. This has created grave indignation among the Karnatak people and Dharwar had a protest meeting on 19-11-25 under the presidence of Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rodda C.I.E. entering its emphatic protest against the said enactment and requesting the Madras Governor to exclude the Bellary district from the Andhra University area. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Kadapa Nargundker and Mudhwedker. The President also appealed to the Karnatak to rise up and snatch away Bellary from the Andhras.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BHIWANI, Nov. 20.

The city is full of election topics and the nonappearance of the names of a few candidates in the final list has created a sensation. Suits after suits are being filed and the forthcoming election in Bhiwani will be a sort of chaos. The Bhanisingh is again a candidate and probably the future president. The Bhiwani Mill case appeal is heard on the 20th at Lahore, and the other cases are pending. Mr. D— has also filed suit against the Secretary of State and the Committee for declaring the whole procedure from the beginning to the end illegal. Thus there is a fight between the actions of the executive and the public party. It is to be seen how the judiciary act in this matter. The Revenue Member and the Commissioner Ambala Division are visiting Hissar to-morrow. A sad accident occurred at a marriage party when a T— died instantaneously from the effect of a gun shot. Police inquiries are pending. The Deputy Commissioner is expected here on the 28th.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

TRIUMPHANT END OF STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARUR, Nov. 24.

The Vaikom Satyagraha was withdrawn yesterday. The Untouchability Committee issued a statement yesterday in the course of which it was stated: It is now widely known that the Vaikom Satyagraha was started nearly twenty months ago under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Untouchability Committee with the definite object of getting all public roads in Travancore thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste. We think it superfluous at this stage of the struggle to discuss the advantages that have resulted from the movement to the communities concerned and the public at large. The object of Satyagraha being achieved, it is our proud privilege to declare that the Untouchability Committee has under instructions from Mahatmaji to-day withdrawn Satyagraha that was being offered at the entrance to the approach roads round the Vaikom Temple. A solution has now been arrived at. All roads round the Vaikom temple with the exception of two short lanes leading to the Eastern approach road, one from south another from the north, are open to all castes without distinction. At short distance from the eastern Gopuram a gate is newly put up inside which people will be admitted only for the purposes of worship in the temple. All approaches to the portion of land which is now withdrawn from the public use and which was hitherto being used as thoroughfare by sufferance of the Devaswom department are guarded by doors which will remain shut except during the hours of service in the temple. We are informed by the Devaswom authorities that the enclosed portions will be open neither to Christians, Mahomedans nor to Hindus who have not by custom got the right of worship in temples nor even to caste Hindus except during the hours of service. All roads lying round the temple at Vaikom are now open alike to all members of the Hindu community be he a caste Hindu or not a caste Hindu and that no invidious distinction is made in matters of right of way as between the citizens of the State.

We admit that untouchability as such has not been completely removed. But that was not the immediate object with which Satyagraha was started. Untouchability has only been driven to and cornered in temples. We have declared by a separate solution our determination to chase it even from there for which public opinion in Travancore is favourable. We hope and believe that in our attempt in that direction the public will extend to us the same liberal support as we received in the campaign for the right of way at their hands. We also hope that the moral of the Vaikom Satyagraha which is now brought to a close will not be lost upon the Hindu public outside especially upon caste Hindus of Cochin and British Malabar.

NEW CIVILISATION.

DR. BESANT ON COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER.

Dr. Annie Besant, giving her last lecture in England during her present visit, spoke at the Queen's Hall, London, on Nov. 1, on "The Coming of the World Teacher."

Defining the "World Teacher" as a type of a perfected humanity, she said that such a teacher came into our world periodically, preaching the universal spiritual truths, which lie at the base of every great religion, in a form suited to the time, and embodying a new type of civilization.

She drew attention to a definite sequence of events, which could be traced in history to have occured five times already, since the Mother Race of the great European Nations of to-day settled in Central Asia.

Five great emigrations had left the centre—the last to leave it being the Mother-stock itself, which entered India in successive waves, ending at the time of the sinking of the Island of Poseidonis about 9000 B.C.

Dr. Besant noted the characteristics, religions and civilisations of each, and emphasised the fact that each was signalised by the coming of a supreme Teacher. The most important event in this sequence was the appearance of a new racial type which was already appearing especially in the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

DARTING NEURALGIA

Tortured This Anaemic Australian Lady Until She Built Up Her Blood and Nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Victims of anaemia, or watery blood, get queer longings as regards diet. Earth, chalk, pencils and other improper things attract them. Some will have a longing for vinegar to drink. Mrs. F. Martin, of Lidden Place, Port Adelaide, South Australia, says she always wanted acid drops, but could not eat a proper meal. Other details of this lady's case are these:—

"The doctor said I had become so very bloodless that he was afraid a decline might set in," stated Mrs. Martin. "When I got real bad my face would burn with neuralgia, which shot along the nerves from the temples right down to the chin. Inside my eyelids there wasn't a tinge of colour; my gums were white and my lips were purple. After a short walk I would have to rest and press my hands to my sides and gasp. I always felt cold and shivering. My nerves were run down and my head hardly ever ceased from aching.

"I had medical attention but didn't improve, so after reading of cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them. Almost from the start I began to notice an improvement. In time these Pills restored my health so completely it seemed like a miracle. Every symptom gradually yielded and my health was completely built up. I have kept splendid ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

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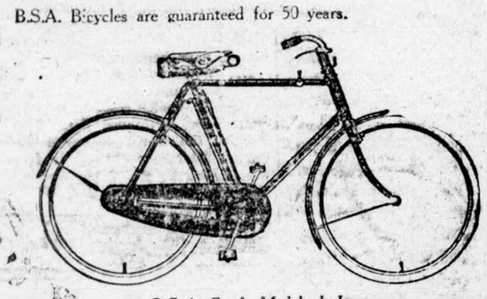

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THAKORE OF GONDAL.

MR. WATSON'S EULOGY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

On the sixty-first birthday of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal a banquet was held at which the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General made the following speech:—

Last year when His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal was celebrating his 60th birthday, I was privileged to congratulate him and to envy him the ease and vigour with which he carried the burden of his years. But this is a more special occasion and the celebration of his 61st birthday marks according to the Eastern computation the completion of his 60th year. I was somewhat puzzled over this at first, for I did not understand that the actual day of birth counts as the first birthday and not as with us the first anniversary when the child is one year old. In renewing my congratulations on this most auspicious occasion I am certain that I have behind me all my fellow-guests, His Highness' fellow-Princes who have gathered to do him honour and all the rest of us of lesser estate.

A birthday is an occasion which on general principles enlists all our suffrages and sympathy. For it is one of the very few points on which all mankind is truly equal. We may be princes or peasants, loafers or lawyers but we all have birthdays and know what it is to face them. In some ways it is easier to celebrate another's birthday than one's own. It is a simple matter to feel kindly towards one who inspires kindly feelings. It is not difficult to offer congratulations and even if one is sufficiently foolish to give advice.

The owner of the birthday has much serious and heavy obligations. It is for him to look back upon his past which he knows so much better than anyone else and to say to himself candidly whether it is good. He has also the painful task of making good resolutions for the future. Also as I saw with sympathy last night he has sometimes to drive about the midst of a torch-light procession from 9 p.m. till 4 in the morning.

The Thakore Saheb is an old friend of mine but even so I doubt if I know him well enough to describe him as the completely happy man.

If as his actions have shown he finds contentment in the happiness of his people then he must possess its essential elements. This banquet is the culminating point of a series of entertainments given and designed by his people to testify to the esteem and affection in which they hold him. A cynic who does not know Gondal might doubt the sincerity of these festivities and might say that such things are easily arranged. No one who was present yesterday at the presentation of the people's address to His Highness could make this mistake.

The sincerity of the huge gathering collected to do him honour, was beyond dispute and the eloquent phrases of the address which was presented carry in them facts and figures a complete refutation of doubt. Such facts and figures cannot lie and in the face of them it would be truly amazing if the Thakore Saheb did not possess the affectionate gratitude of his people. It is a record which it would be difficult to equal in any State or Government; a land assessment which has not been raised during 40 years; so that the tenants have obtained the full results of increased value of agricultural produce; an expenditure of nearly 1½ crores on improved roads and bridges, educational and medical facilities which are unsurpassed in any Indian State within my knowledge and with all this a total abolition of all taxation completes a record of measures for the prosperity and advancement of the Gondal people which cannot but reserve their warmest gratitude. Even if gratitude be taken on its lowest ground, as the expectation of favours to come it would still be applicable in Gondal for His Highness is unwearied in devising further measures for his people's increased happiness and prosperity.

The boons announced at yesterday's gathering are substantial and show that the ideals which inspired His Highness from the beginning of his rule still carry weight with him and will continue to do so.

His people have testified to their feelings in the address presented yesterday; his fellow-princes who are present here this evening have come together to do him honour and I am proud and happy to be able to add my word as a representative of the British Government. In days when it is sometimes a reproach among the disaffected, that, Princes administer their states largely in their own interests the selfless record of His Highness of Gondal is a valuable corrective and example. He has realized in the fullest degree that the highest duty of a ruler is to be a servant of his people.

To an exceptional extent he has avoided all pomp and ostentation, has found his pleasure in the improvement of the lot of others and has lived laborious days in the interests of his State and people. It is not given to all of us to follow our ideals as closely as His Highness the Thakore Saheb has done. But we can admire a man who has the strength of mind and will to do better than ourselves. It is with a very genuine recognition and appreciation of His Highness' long and distinguished career as a just and a beneficent ruler that I now ask you to join with me this morning in wishing him many more years to rule over his fortunate State and people.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PLIGHT OF ORIYAS.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF NECESSARY.

Chandra Vallabh Joshi of Marwari Relief Society, wires from Puri under date 23rd November, as under:—

Returned from a long tour in the flooded tracts of Puri, Sadar Sub-Division in the company of Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das. The condition of the people in all these areas is most critical and if immediate relief is not given it will take a serious turn shortly. More than 200 villages and approximately an area of 500 square miles are affected. In the tracts we visited there has been a total failure of crops. The sad plight of the people at present, can well be imagined when we know that crops failed last year also due to drought. We saw hundreds of men, women and children collecting waterlillies on whose roots stems and grain they are mainly living. Children are seen eating these uncooked under the pressure of hunger.

In consequence cholera, small-pox and malaria have broken out in most virulent form in the flood and famine affected tracts, especially in Branmagiri Thana. The pity of the whole thing is that waterlillies will also not be available when flood water dries up. Our experiences confirm the estimate that cattle mortality in the flooded tracts is at minimum 50,000. Cattle are still dying for want of fodder. Something shall have to be done to give adequate help in the way of cattle relief. Government is offering crumbs to the famine striken people by giving Takavi loans but they are wholly insufficient to meet the situation. Puri Famine Relief Committee has started one gratuitous relief and spinning centre at Ghatpuli but if we have to save starving people five more relief centres should be immediately started for which more than one lakh is needed. We are opening centre on behalf of Lala Lajpat Rai and Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta. Lalaji and other organisations are doing their best to cope with the situation but nothing can be done without money. We, therefore most earnestly implore every feeling Indian heart to contribute for alleviating the distress of starving Oriyas and for building up their economic life again.

DACOITY AT CHEMBUR.

SIX MEN ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA, Nov. 25.

Altogether, up to yesterday, evening six men connected with the dacoity at Chembur were arrested. These are to be brought to Bandra to-day by the Bombay Police and handed over to the D. S. P. Mr. Leverett who together with Inspector Ring, who did some valuable public service in connection with the Ghatkopar dacoity, are awaiting their arrival.

The following articles stained with blood have been attached by the Bombay Police:—a big copper utensil, a hatchet and five lathis. The police have also recovered silver ornaments with loan slips attached from a Marwari and some wearing apparel.

The most valuable portion of the booty consisting of gold and silver ornaments has yet to be disgorged as these it is suspected are in possession of the absconding dacoits who are expected to be ferretted out before long.

It seems that after the dacoits had fled away from the victimised Marwari's shop at Chembur at about 2 a.m. after being occupied in their predatory work for an hour, they took refuge in a deserted thicket about a mile away and at about 4-30 in the morning they dispersed being confident that at this time no policeman would stop them, as this is time when Bhaya milkmen, bakers and mill operatives go in numbers along public roads to earn an honest living. But the dacoits had scarcely dreamt that an astute Head constable would be instrumental in having them so speedily laid by the heels, for on receipt of prompt telephonic messages the Sion and Mahim Police kept special men to watch at the Mahim and Sion Causeways, with the result that three men were at about 5 a.m. the same morning, caught passing along the Sion Causeway. At first they said they were honest people, and could not understand why they should be arrested, but in a second they became dumbfounded when they found that the police know just as much about the dacoity as the dacoits themselves.

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OUR MEWAR LETTER.

FRESH INJUSTICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AJMER, Nov. 18.

After a lull of two years, the situation in Eastern Mewar has again been drifting towards a crisis ever since the senior minister's tour in those parts. As stipulated in the agreement of 1922 between the Raoji and the Kisans and even before that the latter could export their produce through their money-lenders or by themselves free of Mapa or local duty. But although this tax has been abolished by the State and the Kisans had obtained permits from the Mahakmakhas to export their produce free of duty the Thikana is treating both these orders from superior authority as mere scraps of paper by levying the said tax. Appeals to the Mahakmakhas are mere crying in the wilderness. The result is the poor peasant who has already lost three consecutive crops has to undersell his goods while the Thikana has no scruples to inflict heavy punishments on the ryots and not allow the Thikana to take away by the left hand financial and physical, on slight contravention of a last class Magistrate and in cases where it is both the prosecutor and judge there is generally a travesty of justice. The officer discharging the duties of the Magistrate is reported to hold his court from 2 to 4, causing great inconvenience to the litigants which is aggravated by the absence of any shady accommodation for seating that has not been built despite Raoji's sanction. It is reported that the work is suffering owing to the refusal of masons to proceed with it on account of the payment of their previous wages having been withheld by the Thikana.

PERSECUTION OF PANCHAYET.

The most serious deviation from the path of justice, both codified and customary, is the insistence of the Thikana on their execution of its orders before issuing copies of judgments for appeal. That the persecution is directed against the panchayet is obvious from two facts, namely, that its operations have been applied against Messrs. Tulsiram, Kanahiyalal and others who are all panchayet workers and that the cases chosen are those which were tried by the panchayet strictly in accordance with the powers of arbitration courts conferred upon the panchayet by the agreement of 1922. Last, but not the least, is the question of "Talwar Badhai" or installation tax renewed by the Thikana authorities. According to the agreement of 1922 this tax was fixed at an amount of Rs. 15,000 to be collected in three instalments of Rs. 5000 each. The first instalment is now due. The jagir area of Bijolia is divided into a number of villages, the majority of which belongs to petty jagirdars subordinate to Bijolia while only a minority is directly owned by the Thikana. But the Thikana wants to collect this instalment from the minority alone,—a device calculated to enable its authors to realise a much larger sum from the majority of the villages. The panchayet has objected to this procedure. Both law and precedent are in their favour as the agreement of 1922 having been made with the whole peasantry of the Thikana, its terms are applicable to all the villages without exception.

I understand that these grievances were conveyed by the office of the Tarun Rajasthan, the organ of the Rajasthan Seva Sangha to the Maharaj Kumar of Udaipur but to no effect. Now that a deputation of the panchayet representatives has reached Udaipur, it may be hoped that the Maharajkumar will redress the grievances.

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4th higher than 3rd.
5th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send me fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future I shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH.
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H .A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough to send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM.
L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Sroutigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons,
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer,
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

(Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader. Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Manaar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras. 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

Many thanks for your answers to my questions received the other day per V.P.P. All the answers tally with questions and are correct.

(Sd.) G. M. PHATAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge. Bhusaval.

RECEIVED A LIFT.

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE.

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON.
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA,
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

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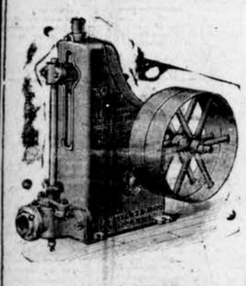

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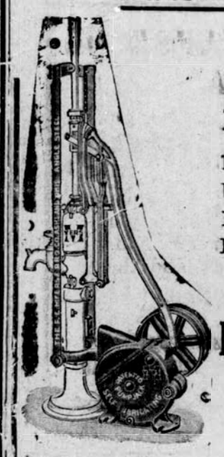

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